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THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE LATEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S

BULL DOG BOTTLING

OF

BASS'S ALE

AND

GUINNESS' STOUT

CAN BE HAD AT

All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th Dec.
			1903
* ARABIA	903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jan.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	17th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	11th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	[illegible]
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	18th
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th ,,
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barge. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to [illegible] at frequent intervals calling at Ports [illegible]

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

LONDON, DECEMBER, 1902.

THE DIRECTORS of the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL Co., beg to intimate that the PASSENGER RATES to and from INDIAN PORTS will be as follows from the 1st of January, 1903:—

BY MAIL STEAMERS.—

FIRST SALOON.

		£	Rs.
From and to	LONDON	£52	Rs. 780
Do.	do. MARSEILLES	£48	,, 720
Do.	do. BRINDISI	£48	,, 720

SECOND SALOON "A" Accommodation.

		£	Rs.
From and to	LONDON	£38	Rs. 570
Do.	do. MARSEILLES	£36	,, 540

SECOND SALOON "B" Accommodation.

		£	Rs.
From and to	LONDON	£32	Rs. 480
Do.	do. MARSEILLES	£30	,, 450

BY INTERMEDIATE (NON-MAIL) STEAMERS.—

FIRST SALOON.

		£	Rs.
From and to	LONDON	£42	Rs. 630
Do.	do. MARSEILLES	£40	,, 600

SECOND SALOON,

		£	Rs.
From and to	LONDON	£32	Rs. 480
Do.	do. MARSEILLES	£30	,, 450

RETURN TICKETS are issued at a Fare and a half of the above Rates, available for Two years.

Railway Tickets for the land journey between London and Marseilles and vice versa can be obtained at the Company's Offices at the prices at which they are issued to the Company, and which are at present. First Class £5. 13s. 11d., Second Class £4. 1ls. 7d., or at the equivalent in Rupees at the Rate of 1/4d. The Train de Luxe Tickets (Sleeping accommodation) for first Class Passengers are obtainable at the Rate paid by the Company, viz., £2. 15s. 0d. in addition to the ordinary Railway Fare.

A limited number of Through Tickets including Rail (Train de Luxe) are issued to Passengers via Brindisi at the combined rate for Sea and Rail applicable to the Marseilles route.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE [illegible], SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 900.	Rs. 537-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	5044	27th Dec. 1902
a VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	[illegible]	17th Jan. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfel	2,771	10th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecorz	5,035	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	F. Colledani	5,300	25th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 155

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

[illegible] JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A Steamer	—	—	28th Feb., 1903.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 62, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

ON and after 1st JANUARY, 1903, PASSENGER RATES from BOMBAY will be as follows:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Saloon.
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 800	Rs. 320	Rs. 400
To London via Trieste and the St. Gothard	Rs. 700 a	Rs. 400 b	Rs. 525 a Rs. 475 b

For Return Tickets one and a half of the Single Fares is charged plus Railway Fare.

a 1st Class Railway. b 2nd Class Railway.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
[illegible]AN	2,881	[illegible]	6th Jan., 1903

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

[illegible] Street, Bombay, 9th December, 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 26th December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on TUESDAY, the 30th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, the 25th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd January.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NEVASA," [illegible] tons, on or about MONDAY, 19th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 31st December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th December, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the First mail [illegible] Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	THURSDAYS.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	12th Mar. 1903
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1901
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain X..., to sail on or about the 7th January 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	907-8	550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	Belsito	17th Jan. 1903.
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Murio	17th Feb. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. GROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road No. [illegible]

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

CURZON & Co.

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

LARGEST HOUSE FOR

ALL BRANDS OF

INDIAN, MANILLA,

HAVANA AND CONTINENTAL CIGARS,

BEST EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CIGARETTES,

TOCOS, PIPES, AND SMOKERS REQUISITES.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

15, ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:

[illegible] THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,, 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co,
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co,
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

		Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½	
,, 1 Year	5	,,
,, 6 Months	4½	,,
,, 3 Months	4	,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and Investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore, Mooltan City and Lyallpore.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 48,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances [illegible] per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum,
2 years at 5½ ,, ,,

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay

CHRISTMAS 1902.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

XMAS CAKES

			Rs.	a.	
Xmas Cakes Artistically Decorated, plain Icing	...	...	1	0	per lb.
Do.	do. Chocolate Iced	...	1	4	,,
Do.	do. Almond Iced	...	1	8	,,

Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolate Almonds, Nougat, Pralines, &c., &c., &c., fresh, made on the premises.

Marrons, Glaces, Crystallised Fruit, Smyrna Figs, &c., &c.

FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS IN A LARGE VARIETY.

ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.

All orders receive the prompt personal attention of the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.

FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.

ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).

ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.

FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkraute

TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).

CAVIARE.

SARDINES. { Royans Victoria.
,, a la Tomate.
Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.

GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.

FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Grain (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

THE TWO BEST

INDIAN CIGARS

IN ASIA

ARE

BOUQUETS

AND

LIGHT OF ASIA

CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

A SHIELD AND DEFENCE

FOR EACH AND ALL.

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT)

AGAINST

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, AND FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND AT ALL STAGES.

I have received the supply of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC, and I am glad to say that it has been PROVED an EXCELLENT CURE, being speedy and sure.

I have treated several of my friends here, and also several of my gang-men. I shall always recommend it, and when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.

JAMES ALLAN, P. W. Inspector, Ahmedabad.

This has been tried over 25 years with success and being perfectly Vegetable can be given to a child with safety.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

Can be had at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

PROPRIETORS: **M. T. MADON & CO.,**
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

REQUIREMENTS

FOR THE GREAT

DELHI DURBAR.

GLARE GLASSES.

Picked Lenses, without flaws, Air Bubbles or Water Marks Steel, Rs. 6; Nickel, Rs. 10; Gold, Rs. 75.

BINOCULARS.

Goerz-Trieder Prismatic Binoculars are the lightest and most portable Prismatic Glasses made, and are perfection. In Optical and Mechanical Arrangement and Power they surpass all others.

	Rs.	a.
No. 20, magnifying 6 times	122	8
No. 30 do. 9 ,,	141	4
No. 40 do. 12 ,,	160	0
"Flammarion" Binoculars are glasses of very high power and definition for their size. These Glasses have been approved and are now used in 18 Cavalry and Infantry Regiments in India	42	0
Aitchison's Patent Pocket Binoculars are powerful glasses and are [illegible] of Aluminium. In weight not heavier than an ordinary watch, closes up to a thickness of one inch	45	0

MONOCULARS.

Goerz-Trieder Monoculars are light and easy to carry, and are, therefore, intended for tourists and for general out-door use. The optical qualities of the Goerz Binoculars apply also to these single instruments.

	Rs.	a.
No. 30, magnifying 9 times	Rs. 56	0
No. 40 do. 12 ,,	61	0

TELESCOPES.

Our New Army Telescopes produce a clearness of vision and a complete definition to the exact edge of the Object Lens. They are wonderful value in power.

	Rs.	a.
Brass mounts and cap, leather body, 2 in. shade, closed 8 in., 3 draw, extended 28 in., including case	20	0
Ditto. do. Oxidised mounts	22	8
Ditto. larger size, 19 lines objective, closed 10 in., extended 30 in. including case	25	0
Ditto. do. oxidized mounts	27	8
Powerful Achromatic Lens, oxidised mounts, closed 11 in., 2 draw extended 24 3-4 in., including case	60	0
Ditto. do. closed 30 in., 25 lines Objective Lens	85	0

WRIST WATCHES.

MILITARY MODEL UNPARALLELED WRIST WATCH THE PERFECTION OF A WRIST WATCH.

	Rs.	a.
Crystal face, Real Nickel Silver, with Leather Wristlet	32	0
Crystal face Real Silver Case, with Leather Wristlet	42	8
Crystal face Gold case	160	0

The "Service" Wrist Watch is a lever watch, highly recommended.

	Rs.	a.
Real Nickel Silver Case, with Wrist Strap	25	0
Real Silver Case, with Wrist Strap	32	0

POCKET WATCHES.

The "Original" Campaign Watch is a reliable watch at a moderate price. A better made and finished watch is not obtainable for less money.

Real Nickel Silver, Crystal face case	Rs.	35
Real Silver Do. do.	,,	50
Do. Hunting case	,,	55
Do. Half-hunting case	,,	60

ORMOLU CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

Cased in handsome leather travelling cases. We have on hand a very fine collection of these useful and portable Timekeepers, all of which are of a quality to last a lifetime.

Timepieces, Striking Clocks, Alarums, Repeaters, and Calendars. From [illegible]

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.

In real Nickel Silver Drums, neatly cased in handsome solid leather travelling cases, strong lever movements bold figures on dial. An excellent Camp Clock.

4 in. Dial Time-piece	Rs.	55
4 ,, Striking Clock	,,	65
6 ,, Time-piece	,,	75
6 ,, Striking Clock	,,	90
Cheaper Drums from	,,	25

MISCELLANEOUS.

		Rs.	as.
Ladies' fitted Dressing Bags	From	57	0
Gentlemen's Do.	,,	140	0
Silver and Gold Sets of Shirt-Studs and Links from Rs. 5 and	,,	35	0
Silver-mounted Leather Cigar Cases	,,	12	0
Gold and jewelled Tie Clips	,,	8	0
Silver-cased Gold-mounted Amber Cigarette tubes	,,	12	0
Silver Sovereign Purses	,,	8	8
Do. with Watch combined	,,	24	0
Gents' Silver Card Cases	,,	10	0
Ladies' Do. do.	,,	18	0
Silver Match Boxes	,,	3	0
Silver Key Chains	,,	12	0
Silver Cigar Cutters	,,	5	0
Silver Cigarette Cases	,,	18	0
Silver Manicure Sets	,,	21	0
Silver Flat Cedar Pencil Cases	,,	2	0
Gold Do. do	,,	36	0
Gun Metal Cigar and Cigarette Cases	,,	11	0
Gun Metal Card cases	,,	12	0
Gun Metal Pencils	,,	2	8
Solid Silver Pocket Pistols or Spirit Flasks	,,	50	0
Nickel Silver Leather mounted Spirit Flasks	,,	20	0
Nickel Silver Electroplated Sandwich Boxes	,,	40	0
Real Silver Chatelaine Bags	,,	90	0

AND HOST OF OTHER USEFUL ARTICLES.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

XMAS! XMAS!! XMAS!!!

ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,

Asparagus Dishes.
,, Servers.
Beer Jugs.
Biscuit Boxes.
Biscuit, Butter, and Cheese Stands.
Bread, Butter, and Cake Stands.
Bread Baskets.
Bread Forks.
Breakfast Cruets.
Breakfast Services.
Butter Dishes.
Butter Knives.
Cake and Bread Baskets.
Calendars.
Call Bells.
Candelabras.
Candlesticks.
Carvers in Cases.
Centre Pieces.
Challenge Cups.
Champagne Bottle Openers.
Champagne Coolers.
Champagne Jugs.
Cheese Dishes.
Cheese Scoops.
Children Mugs.
Christening Presents.
Chutney Spoons.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Claret Jugs.
Cream and Sugar.
Cruet Frames.
Crumb Scoops.
Cups.
Cups and Champagne and Peg Measures.
Dessert Knives and Forks,
Egg Frames.
Entree Dishes.
Fish Knives and Forks.
Flower Bowls.
Flower Stands.
Fruit Dishes.
Fruit Knives and Forks.
Game and Spirit Cabinet.
Ice Pails.
Ice Picks.
Ice Spoons.
Ice Tongs.
Ice Jugs.
Ice Pitchers.
Inkstands.
Jam Spoons.
Jam Stands.
Jardinieres.
Knives, Forks, and Spoons.
Liqueur Frames.
Marrow Spoons.
Mugs.
Napkin Rings.
Nut Crackers.
Nut Dishes.
Paper Weights.
Peg Measures.
Pickle Frames.
Powder Boxes.
Prize Cups.
Salad Bowls and Servers.
Salt Cellars.
Sardine Boxes.
Sauce Boats.
Sherry Cobler Shakers.
Side Dishes.
Smokers Requisites.
Soup Tureens.
Spirit Frames.
Spirit Labels.
Spoons and Forks.
Sugar Basins and Cream Jugs.
Table Cutlery.
Tantalus.
Tea and Coffee Services.
Tea Spoons.
Toast Racks.
Toilet Service.
Vegetable Dishes.
Waiters.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

MORENAS & CO.,

64, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

W. B. GREEN & CO.'S

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

COOMBE'S XXXX STOUT & MCEWAN'S ALE ON DRAUGHT.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS & DINNERS

TABLE D'HOTE or A LA CARTE

served till 8-45 P.M.

SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, THE LATEST AMERICAN DRINKS

THE BAND OF THE XXIII BOMBAY RIFLES

PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING from 7 to 9, o'clock.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

DIMITRINO & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS AND GENUINE

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Alberts, per box of 100	2	4	No. 5, Extra Fine, per 100	4	8
Hanems, per box of 100	3	0	Grand Format, in 50's	5	8
No. 8, Medium Size	3	4	La Favourite, Gold Tipped, per 100	4	8
No. 8, Large Size	3	12	Khartoum, Cork Tipped, per 100	3	12

Liberal Discount allowed to MESSES, CLUBS, HOTELS and TRADE.

SPECIAL CONCESSION: In order to test them, 500 and upwards will be sent carriage paid during December only. Up-country Orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

SOLE IMPORTERS. { **D. MERWAN & CO.,** 30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY. } GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, and THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 1st and 2nd proximo, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and 1st and 2nd proximo, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1902.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TELEGRAMS FOR DELHI.

SENDERS of TELEGRAMS intended for Residents in any of the CAMPS at DELHI are informed that to avoid delay their Messages should be addressed to "DELHI CENTRAL CAMP OFFICE" or to one of the BRANCH CAMP OFFICES and NOT to "Delhi."

The following Branch Telegraph Offices have been OPENED:—

DURBAR VICEROY'S CAMP.
PRESS CAMP.
MAIDEN'S HOTEL.
[illegible] CAMP.
CENTRAL SUPPLY DEPOT.
PUNJAB CHIEFS CAMP.
BOMBAY CHIEFS CAMP.
CENTRAL INDIA CHIEFS CAMP.
MYSORE CHIEFS CAMP.
RAJPUTANA CHIEFS CAMP.
DISTRICT [illegible]
[illegible]

E. A. KENYON,
Superintendent in Charge,
Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd December 1902.

ST. PETER'S GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, MAZAGON.

THE ALL SAINTS' SISTERS propose to CLOSE THE BOARDING SCHOOL at CHRISTMAS and REOPEN it at Khandala on or about January 15th. Applications should be made to

THE MOTHER SUPERIOR,
St. Peter's Girls' School.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 10-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 2-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE INSTITUTE RE-OPENS and NEW CLASSES commence on the 12th JANUARY, 1903. The Subjects taught [illegible] include Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Cotton Spinning and Weaving, Sheet Metal Working and Enamelling, and Locomotive Engineering. The Complementary Science Subjects include Mechanics, Steam, Machine-Drawing, and Light, Heat and Magnetism. Applications should be made as early as possible to reach the Principal on or before the [illegible] January, 1903. Applicants must state the Course of Instruction they wish to take, and will be examined to that course only. Programme giving full Particulars of the Courses of Instruction, &c., can be obtained from the PRINCIPAL, on payment of Annas Four.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Hony. Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, COMPRISING THE G. I. P. AND THE INDIAN MIDLAND SECTIONS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MINERAL AXLE AND MINERAL CYLINDER OILS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to [illegible] (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 7th January, 1903, for the SUPPLY of the above OILS during the 12 months commencing from 1st February 1903.

2. Tender forms of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Oils required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to [illegible] of the rates quoted.

4. Tenders [illegible] with headings as above and a deposit of [illegible] should accompany each tender without which no tender will be [illegible]. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office Parel, 18th December, 1902.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

SCHEME for a NEW STREET extending from HORNBY ROAD to PALTAN ROAD along THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF the CRAWFORD MARKET IN ESPLANADE SECTION, A. WARD.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of Section 31 of the said Act, made a STREET SCHEME which provides for the construction of a NEW STREET extending eastwards in a direct line from HORNBY ROAD to PALTAN ROAD along the Southern Boundary of the CRAWFORD MARKET.

The area comprised in the said Scheme is estimated to contain about 6470 square yards or thereabouts, and is situated within the Municipal Ward A of the City of Bombay, and is within the following limits:—

All the lands bounded on and towards the north by the Crawford Market, on and towards the east by Paltan Road, on and towards the south by property vested in the said Trustees being part of the lands numbered 13 in Schedule C to the said Act, and described as the Triangular Plot south of Crawford Market, and on and towards the west by Hornby Road.

And that the office of the said Board at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where Particulars of the said Scheme, a map of the area comprised therein, and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired, may be seen at all reasonable hours.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1902.

S. REBSCH,
Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

BANK OF BOMBAY. SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WARDEN & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,

BASEL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, Working Drawings, and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & CO.,
7, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15th DECEMBER and 15th JANUARY, the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and back at the following rates:—

1st Class Return	Rs. 60.
2nd Class Return	Rs. 30.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
[illegible]

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

AS the demand for accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passenger Traffic to and from the CORONATION DURBAR at DELHI, between the 10th December 1902 and 31st January, 1903, is likely to be very heavy, intending Passengers are informed that this Company will be unable to provide reserved accommodation on Mail Trains during that period. Adequate accommodation will, however, be allotted to Passengers applying to undersigned in due time.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th October, 1902.

E. N. ANTIA,

GENERAL MERCHANT,
3RD BLOCK, SITARAM BUILDINGS, NEAR ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKET

WHERE Europe Articles, English Provisions, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Patent Medicines, Toilette Requisites, Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, [illegible] sold at WHOLESALE PRICE; and every article guaranteed GENUINE and FRESH imported direct from the Manufacturers every fortnightly.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN are kindly requested to favour with their trial order.

REGISTER YOUR ORDERS
FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR SUITS
AT MESSRS. HAJEE EBRAHIM & BROS.,
HIGH CLASS TAILORS & OUTFITTERS
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
WHERE ALSO A
MONSTROUS STOCK OF HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,
HAS JUST BEEN
UNPACKED FROM WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS.
INSPECTION KINDLY INVITED.
THE CHEAPEST AND LARGEST HOUSE,
No. 1, CRAWFORD MARKET.

THE PIANOTIST.

The only PIANO-PLAYER that does not interfere with the use of the Piano in the ordinary way.

The only PIANO PLAYER that can emphasize a melody in any part of the key-board.

It has no delicate or intricate action to get out of order.

It is by far the best invention of the kind that has ever been produced.

MARK HAMBOURG says:—"I consider it far superior to any other Piano-player I have seen."

LESLIE STUART, composer of Florodora, writes:—"Perfection is the only word for the Pianotist."

CAN BE SEEN AT OUR SHOW ROOMS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

CHRISTMAS 1902,
NEW YEAR, 1903
BEYNONS, ATKINSON, & BOURJOIS
PERFUMES
at Re. 1, 1-2, 1-4, 1-8 and 2-4
ARE ACCEPTABLE
PRESENTS
FOR LADIES,

BEYNON & Co.,
ESPLANADE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BEST SADDLERY,
STABLE KITS,
CARRIAGE LAMPS and RUBBER TYRES.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
By Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

C. M. BHESANIA

MERCER,
117, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
OLD POLICE COURT.

THE LARGEST and CHEAPEST HOUSE dealing in CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS of all Varieties and Colours.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,
Calcutta,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Colombo,
Penang,
Thaiping,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),
Ipoh (Perak),
Singapore,
Kwala Lumpor,
Bangkok,
Batavia,
Sourabaya,
Manila,
Cebu, (Philippines),
Hongkong,
Foochow,
Shanghai,
Tientsin,
Hankow,
Yokohama,
Kobe,
New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES. Miniature size, complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Rs. 2. A Fresh Consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1-4.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER.—The World's Standard Visible WRITING MACHINE. Neatest, Lightest, most portable Machine. Most powerful manifolder. Writes 84 Characters. [illegible] Price Rs. 350 nett. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort Bombay.

WANTED, European Chemist's ASSISTANT. Also Goanese COMPOUNDER. Apply with Testimonials to "Z." care of Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

CORONATION STUDIO.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have OPENED their CORONATION STUDIO at DELHI DURBAR CAMP, and are prepared to undertake all kinds of Photographic work. They have taken nearly 200 interesting Photographs of the recent Manoeuvres and they can be seen and purchased at their Coronation Studio, situated near Central Camp.

REAL CAMEL-HAIR RUGS, the warmest and the lightest Covering for Cold Weather. Just the thing for Delhi Durbar. A new Consignment just landed.—M. BRESLAUER and Co.

IN REJOICINGS of XMAS and DELHI DURBAR try your Luck in our Fish-pond, from 23rd Dec. to 2nd Jan., 1903.—BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART, 23, Medows St., Fort.

AN ENGLISH MAID, Good Hairdresser, Plain Dressmaker, SEEKS A POST in India, or would maid a Lady going Home in return for Passage. Apply Box "No. 208 D.," Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

1903 DELHI Coronation Durbar. Every requisite from a single Tent to complete Camp. Orders now being registered. All Information free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

TRY my TENTS, DURRIES, FARASH, Camp Furniture and Cotton Cloths, cheapest and best. Samples and Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. H. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for Catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 305, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery, always ready in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 59, Medows St., Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—Every kind of household requisites. Suitable to every one. Only the best quality of goods.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is a "Multum in Parvo" cure for diseases arising from Inactive Liver and Alimentary Canal. The best Remedy for Hot climate.—MADON SONS & Co. The Original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16-18 Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE for a paying Guest from 1st December with European Family in New Flat at Middle Colaba. Apply to "RUS IN URBE," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

VISITORS TO DELHI DURBAR will get BRAND NEW CYCLES on HIRE. Terms liberal. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, and Main Street, Poona.

PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated [illegible] W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

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		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 8	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 [illegible]	47 [illegible]	37 [illegible]	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 [illegible]	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 [illegible]	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 [illegible]	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 [illegible]	[illegible] 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 [illegible]	67 14	51 [illegible]	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

(2nd EDITION.)

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been [illegible]); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service [illegible], Distinguished Service Order, and [illegible] Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who [illegible] awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also [illegible] Special Promotions in the Army and Navy [illegible] November, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING [illegible]

THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
37, HORNBY ROAD,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND AFTERNOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,

ALSO

HOME PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

[illegible] Residents are also supplied with Papers. FOR [illegible] APPLY TO [illegible] AND COMPANY.

UNION TYPEWRITING Co.,
480, Abdul Rahman Street, Bombay.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA FOR BUYING

NEW AND SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS,

CARBONS, RIBBONS, AND

ACCESSORIES TO SUIT ALL MACHINES.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

A HANDSOME PRESENT TO FRIENDS AT HOME

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

THE following TEAS are sure to be cordially welcomed as a XMAS PRESENT by People at Home.

	Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL MIXTURE	1	12	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ...	1	8	0
ORANGE PEKOE	1	6	0

A special reduction of 25 per cent., over 20 lbs and upwards, will be given on our above usual rates up to the XMAS SEASON only.

J. E. MODY,
TEA AND COFFEE MART,
HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.

By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
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Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

GUARANTEED

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.

Superior to any Imported in India,
CHALLENGE COMPETITION,
COUPE & CO'S STEEL WHEELS
With Cast Iron or Gunmetal Hubs.
AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES.
ONE RUBBER TYRED STRONG BUILT TONGA WITH REMOVEABLE HOODS, QUITE NEW.

Apply,
Messrs. GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
67, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

QUEEN'S ROAD SHOW ROOMS.
No. 5-12.
AGENTS: LAURIE & MARNER, Ld.,
COACH-BUILDERS, LONDON.

JUST LANDED

FRESH STOCK of Carriages, New and Second-hand, by well-known London Builders. Some of them are suitable for Native States for immediate use at the Delhi Durbar.

CARRIAGE REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

[illegible] is conducted under the immediate supervision of an experienced English Foreman, and all Repairs will be executed.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.

Best English-made Carriages are hired out with Pair and Single Horses.

PEGAMOID CLOTH.

We hold Agency and got in stock varieties of cloth suitable for lining Sofas and Chairs and trimming Carriages. Inspection invited.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & SONS.

WE GIVE NOTHING BUT CASH AND

this is the LAST TIME we will give

Rs. 5,000.

Prize Tickets will be presented Free of Cost to the Purchasers,

UP TO THE 31st JANUARY, 1903.

A GENT'S OR LADY'S SILVER OR OXYDISED WATCH,
Rs. 7-8,
WITH 5 YEARS' GUARANTEE.

OR A CORONATION METAL WATCH, Rs. 4.
These Watches are well-finished and good for Rough Use.

— OR AN —

ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this well-known Time keeper. There is nothing in the market to compare with it, for which we give a Guarantee for Five Years, and during this period undertake to put right, Free of Charge, all minor accidents including Breakage of Mainsprings, Oiling, etc.

— OR A —

Set of CORONATION STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2.

— OR A —

CORONATION CHAIN, Rs. 2.

THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 7th FEBRUARY, 1903,

ON THE

"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

PRIZES.			Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each	...	...	250
2 Do.	100	...	200
2 Do.	75	...	150
4 Do.	50	...	200
10 Do.	25	...	250
100 Do.	10	...	1,000
200 Do.	5	...	1,000
200 Do.	1	...	200
523 Prizes		Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

HOM. POOR DISPENSARY,
P. O. [illegible], MANGALORE, S. C.

Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions, [illegible] Remedies, all at 2 As. per dram, Externals, pills and low dilutions, at 1½ As. per dram.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box [illegible] principal medicines in 1 dram phials, Rs. 3-4; in 2 dram phials,	6	0	0
Manual of Homoeopathy	3	4	0
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe. ..	0	8	0
Homoeopathic Guide, by Dr. Luyties ...	0	8	0

THE SCHUSSLER'S TISSUE REMEDIES

Boxes with lock and key containing all the 12 tissue remedies may be had in

	Rs.	a.	p.
2 dram phials at	5	0	0
in 1 oz. phials at	8	0	0
in 2 oz. phials at	14	0	0
in 4 oz. phials at	20	0	0
Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luyties ...	0	8	0
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M. D. ..	4	0	0

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS

AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 33 Specifics	[illegible]	0	0
A small trial box of the 16 principal remedies	[illegible]	8	0
Guide for the same	1	0	0

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N. B.—All the profits go to the Leper Asylum the Hospital, and the Poor House.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

SECURITIES—
2¾ per cent. Consols .... £93 1/16 = unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes .... £99 1/4 = — 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan .... £107 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper .... £ 65 = — 1/16

SILVER—
Spot in London .... 22 5/16 = — 1/8
2 months hence .... 22 5/16 = — 1/8
Spot in New York .... 48 1/4 = — 1/8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques .... 25·14 1/2 = unchanged
Berlin .... 20·43 1/2 = ..
New York Demand .... 4·86 5/8 = ..

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England .... 4 pr ct = ..
3 months sight Bank Bills .... 4 pr ct = ..
6 .... 3 1/4 pr ct = ..
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills .... 4 [illegible] pr ct = ..
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills .... 4 [illegible] pr ct = ..

INTEREST—
Day to-day loans .... 3 3/4 pr ct = ..
7 day market loans .... 4 pr ct = ..

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills to-day for Rs. 60,00,000

Rs. 21 70 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 18.20 do. Bombay.
" 20·10 do. Madras.

Rs. 6000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Minimum rate received 5 per cent. Average rate 16·03.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week Rs. 60,50,000.

Amount to be alloted next week, Rs. 60,00,000.

METALS.

Copper Braziers £63-0-0.
Yellow Metal 5 1-2d.
Tin Plates 12s.
Bar Iron Belgium, £5-0-0.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-0-0.
Basic Steel Bars £5-0-0.
Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 9d.
Rapeseed—Brown 31 1-2. Dec.-Jan. Sellers. Tone dull.
Coffee—Coffee in New York 5[illegible]
Arrivals—Steamers [illegible] Ville de Metz

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000. Spot 4·94—2. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 63,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
4·48	4·48	4·48	4·48
—3	—3	—3	—3

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·49	4·49	4·49	4·48	4·44
—3	—3	—3	—3	—3

In New York—
Receipts at the Port .... 68,000 bales.
Do. last year............ 66,000 "
Exports to Great Britain .... 12,000 "
" Continent............ 17,000 "
Mid-Uplands .... 8·75
Futures, month of Dec. .... 8·60 — 3
Do. do. March .... 8·21 — 2
In New Orleans—
Spot 8 1-4
Futures month of March............ 8·23 — 5
Do. June .... 8·40 — 5
Tone at close .... steady.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
The Manchester Market has been firm.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols............ 93 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes 99 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 65
Bar Silver 22 5-16

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-on.	Last Half Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
MISCELLANEOUS				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs [illegible]	237
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	11	85
Badham Pile	[illegible]	100	100	12 pr ct	154
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,300	dvd 450	6,775
Do. New Issue	1,800	125	375	dvd 112½	1,720
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr ct	66
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	25	880
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,700	200	200	dvd Rs12	170
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	—	50
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr ct	16
John Roberts and Co	1,5[illegible]	100	100	dvd Rs10	145
Kemp and Co	2,000	200	175	14	215
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	[illegible]	117
Marcks and Co., Ld. [illegible] Co	2,000	100	100	[illegible] ct	25
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	100	50	12 pr ct	142
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Nil	27
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs18	625
Soundy and Co	1,000	100	1,051		20
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	500	15	605
Thacker and Co.	1,5[illegible]	100	[illegible]	dvd Rs15	160
Telephone Co.	[illegible],500	25	25	dvd Rs1[illegible]	24
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly.	
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Nil	125
Anglo-Indian	1,315	100	100	Nil	8
Bombay; United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs7½	275
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs 30	400
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
Central India	7,000	[illegible]	500	Rs 75	1,510
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
City of Bombay Mills	870	1,000	1,000	Nil	675
Connaught Mills	1,650	500	500	Nil	350
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	700	Rs. 10	392 1-2
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	170
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	5[illegible]
David Mills	1,400	500	500	Nil	[illegible]
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	130
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	445
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Hinguinghat Mills	700	500	500	40	870
Howard and Bullough	1,000	500	500	Nil	325
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 40	940
Imperial Cotton	200	500	500	Nil	50
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	330
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	400
James Greaves	1,300	500	500	Nil	190
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	83
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	[illegible]
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	913	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	175
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	610
Khatau Makanji	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	385
Leopold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nil	101
Lord Reay Manufacturing	415	1,000	1,000	Nil	[illegible]
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,500	1,000	Nil	200
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,350
Manockjee Petit	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,747 1-2
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,580
Mysore S. and M. Co. Ld.	4,000	250	250	Nil	95
New Great Eastern	4,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	70
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	675
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	485
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	510
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	660
Sholapore Mills	800	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,675
Soondertas	720	1,000	1,000	Nil	70
Southern India	[illegible],000	500	200	Nil	26
Southern Mahratta	7,380	250	250	7½	142 1-2
[illegible] Mills, Ld.	3,200	250	250	Nil	125
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	270
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	divid. 25	655
Sassoon and Alliance	4,000	500	500	[illegible]	140
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	[illegible]	Nil	100
Union Mills, Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	Nil	235
Western India	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	Nil	27[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible],800	500	500	20	280
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	12[illegible]	1,250
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	Rs 35	550
Bellary	162	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	250
Bombay Cotton	1,030	125	125	Nil	[illegible]
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs16	190
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Rs12	187½
Colaba	[illegible]	1,380	1,380	[illegible] Rs15	295
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvd R11	1,390
[illegible] Press and Manfg.	300	250	250	dvd Rs 4	55
Fort	450	8,000	1,150	dvd Rs70	700
French	200	500	500	dvd Rs40	470
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	dvd Rs30	565
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	100	dvd Rs 24	150xd
Khangaum	240	150	150	dvd Rs25	475
Mercantile	1,600	125	125	dvd Rs[illegible]	50
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	dvd Rs[illegible]	400
[illegible]	1,000	250	all	dv Rs10	[illegible]
New Berar	1,250	500	500	dv Rs40	[illegible]
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs12½	160
Prince of Wales	[illegible]	500	500	dv Rs30	425
Sind and Punjab Co.	700	1,000	1,000	125	1750
[illegible]	400	[illegible]	750	dvd Rs20	325
Surat Cotton Press Co., Ld.	37	100	all	16	125
Volkart	150	1,500	1,000	Rs 50	200

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and [illegible] Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for [illegible] additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES

BIRTHS.

BOSCOLO—December 21, at No 3, Royd Street, Calcutta the wife of Mr. F. A. Boscolo, of a son.

LYCHLANDER—December 18, at Cocanada, the wife of James Lychlander, Esq. Acting Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

OLIVER—December 3, at Northam House, S Devon, the wife of G. R. Oliver, of Kemmangundy Estate, Mysore of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LARMOUR—ELLIOTT—December 10, at St John's Church Calcutta, by the Revd H. W. Stuart, Charles Gordon Larmour, agent, Punjab Banking Company, Peshawar, to Frances Mabel, only daughter of the late W. R. Elliott, of Cray Hill, Enfield.

DEATH.

THOMSON—December 19, at Chengmari Tea Estate, Dooars, Mary, beloved wife of Walter E. J. Thomson.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

FOR HIGH CLASS PURVEYING APPLY TO

SHAPURJI & Co.,
BAZAR SUPPLIERS AND GENERAL PURVEYORS
To the ELITE of BOMBAY,
Over 32 Years in the Line
No. 3, CRAWFORD MARKET COMPOUND.

Bombay, Colaba, July, 1899.

I have much pleasure in recommending Messrs. SHAPURJI & Co. as Purveyors. They have SUPPLIED me with all my PROVISIONS for some months past, and given me entire satisfaction.

A. F. WILSON.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 5h. 30m. High water, 7-52m., 9-28s. Low water, 2-14m., 2-15s.
Christmas Day.
Bank Holiday.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 5h. 30m. High water 8-52m., 10 12s. Low water, 3-12m., 2-56s.
Bank Holiday.
P. and O. s.s. Arabia, with English mails of 12th inst., due to arrive at 5 a.m.
Opening of the People's Fair on the Esplanade, 5 p.m.

THE VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Amaranthos entered and the s.s. Tirol and [illegible] left the dock on Tuesday.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Aleppo entered and the s.s. [illegible] left the Dock on Tuesday, and the s.s. Canning entered yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. Umkuzi, via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. to-morrow.

THEFTS ON MALABAR HILL.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Coxen charged one Hussen Mahomed with stealing a gold bracelet valued at Rs. 55, and a silver biscuit box valued at Rs. 13 belonging to Mr. J. H. Davey and Mr. George Oliver, respectively, residing at Malabar Hill. As the accused has been suspected of being concerned in several other thefts committed in that locality, the case was adjourned to enable the police to make further inquiries.—Ratan Jaja, a Marwari, was then charged with receiving the stolen biscuit box. He was convicted and fined Rs. 75.

STEALING BLANKETS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mahomed Khan Alikhan, a fireman on board the P. & O. Company's steamer Paramatta, was charged with stealing two blankets, of the value of Rs. 20, the property of the Company. On Tuesday evening while accused was attempting to pass out of the Prince's Dock gates with his box, he was stopped on suspicion and his box searched. Mr. Hamilton, steward on board, identified the articles as the Company's property. Accused was sentenced to [illegible] rigorous [illegible].

CHARGE OF CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Fakirchand Wasudeo, a Hindu broker, was charged with cheating. A fortnight ago, accused went to the shop of Kishendas Harkisandas in Sheikh Memon Street, and represented to him that Dayabhoy Umarchand, one of Kishandas' constituents, wanted Rs. 12 worth of ghee. Believing in this representation which on subsequent inquiry turned out to be false, Kishendas parted with the goods. Accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN ENGINEER IN TROUBLE.—Yesterday morning, at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. E. R. Powell, Inspector of Steam Boilers, charged Damoder Ranchordas, engineer of the Motilal Pitty Mill, with working the boiler attached to the mill at a higher pressure than sanctioned by the certificate. Mr. Smith, of Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader with N. R. Desai, pleader, appeared for the defence. On the morning of the 15th October last, when Mr. Powell visited the mill at Tardeo, he found the boiler working at a pressure of 94lbs. to the square inch as against 90lbs. the pressure allowed by the working certificate. At first the proceedings were instituted against the agent of the mill. But as no evidence was forthcoming to establish that the agent worked or permitted the boiler to be so worked, he was acquitted on the 27th October. After the proceedings, the prosecution of the accused was sanctioned by the Collector. The accused was the engineer of the mill from the 10th of August last to the 13th of October, when he placed a substitute and left the mill. The Magistrate in disposing of the case observed that accused had committed a serious offence. The boiler in question had a certificate of 100 lbs. originally, but it was subsequently reduced to 90 lbs. about six years ago. It was therefore, dangerous to work the boiler in the manner it was worked by the accused. He convicted and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100 with an alternative of one month's simple imprisonment.

ANGLO-FRENCH AMITY.

REPORTED ARBITRATION COURT.

THE "Daily Express" reiterates its statement of some time ago that on the initiation of Lord Lansdowne negotiations are proceeding between Great Britain and France for the settlement of all outstanding disputes. We are told that there is every chance of a satisfactory arrangement. The statement is unconfirmed. In the meanwhile (adds the "Express") there is a second movement in progress which aims at a closer union between the two great nations. The object of it is to form a joint commission to which any disputes that may arise can be referred. Broadly, the commission would be made [illegible] on the proposed treaty of arbitration which in 1897 was so nearly concluded between England and America. By this it was set out that any controversy [illegible] should be submitted to a tribunal composed of six members, three of whom should be judges of the British Supreme Court or the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and three of the United States Supreme Court or the Circuit Courts. If an award was made by a majority of not less than five to one it was to be final. If the parties were more equally balanced it should also be final, unless either Power protested within three months. In this case, however, there was to be no war until the mediation of some neutral Power had been invited by either America or England.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

10-30 a.m.—Matins (Choral).

DAILY.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 p.m.—Evensong.

The north door of the Church is left open every day till sunset for private prayer.

THE St. Andrew's dinners in the Metropolis this year have been noteworthy for the profusion of Scotch stories, which in several cases fairly set the tables on a roar. Some of them have an ancient ring, but there is one that is perhaps not generally known. A doctor was attending a dangerous case where a Scotch butler was engaged. On calling in the forenoon, he said to Donald, "I hope your master's temperature is much lower to-day than it was last night." "I'm no' sae very sure about that," replied the butler, "for he deed this mornin'."

TO CURE SUFFERING ANIMALS.

A most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle and Poultry.

In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush and Cracked Heels in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Hoose, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores in Cattle.

Condy's Fluid is made by Condy and Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, and is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of Local substitutes. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY COTTON.

THE final memorandum on the early Cotton Crop of the Deccan and second memorandum on the late Cotton Crop of Gujarat, Karnatak and Sind for the season of 1902-903, (information generally up to 5th December,) is as under:—

The latest reports received estimate the area under the early Cotton Crop in the British Districts and Native States of the Deccan at 11 lakhs acres. This falls short of last year's area by about 24 per cent., but is only 2 per cent. below the average of the last ten years. Last year rains for sowing were very favourable and largely increased the area cultivated. The decrease in the current season is due to the late arrival of the monsoon. [illegible] long break at the end of July caused some anxiety, but subsequent rains have, on the whole, been favourable, though some injury by Swati rains (end of October) is reported from places. The crop is estimated to yield about 172,000 bales of cleaned cotton, which is 5·6 per cent. in defect of last year's outturn, but 21 per cent. in excess of the average.

Khandesh.—Area 861,000 acres; 24 per cent. below last year's and 3 per cent. under the average. The outturn is fairly good, being estimated at 157,700 bales, or 8·7 per cent. below last year's, but 21 per cent. over the average. The crop is ready, and picking is in progress.

Ahmednagar.—Area 75,000 acres; 18 per cent. below last year's area, but 35 per cent. over the average. The outturn is estimated at 8,500 bales, about 10 per cent. over last year's and 37 per cent. over the average.

Nasik.—Area 34,000 acres; 39 per cent. under last year's and 22 per cent. under the average. Early rains were deficient in Malegaon and Baglan. The crop suffered from deficiency of rain in the former talukas and from excessive Swati rains in the latter. The estimated outturn comes to 4,500 bales, which is more than double of last year's, but 15 per cent. under the average.

Of other Districts in the Deccan, Satara has [illegible] acres with a fair crop; Sholapur [illegible] acres, suffered from scanty [illegible] favourable rains. In [illegible] have about 4,200 acres, the crop in Akalkot has withered; elsewhere it is in fair condition.

The total area under the late crop is reported at 31·0 lakhs acres; 3 per cent. over last year's, but 16 per cent. below the average. The British Districts show a decline in area of about 15 per cent. This is generally due to the late commencement of rain in Gujarat, to incomplete information in Karnatak, and to low inundation in Sind. The Native States, on the other hand, show an increase of 29 per cent. in area, over that returned last year. This occurs mostly in Kathiawar and is attributed to more favourable rains for sowing. The crop is in fairly good condition at present.

Gujarat.—Area 459,000 acres; 15 per cent. under last year's and 14 per cent. under the average. The principal decrease occurs in Ahmedabad, the latest reports from 4 talukas of which have not been received. Elsewhere the decrease is due to deficiency of early rains. In Broach some of the crop had to be removed owing to damage by excessive rain in August. Later on the season has been satisfactory, and the crop is expected to yield a fairly good outturn.

Gujarat States.—Area 1,727,000 acres; about 20 per cent. over last year's area, but 21 per cent. under the average. Jhalawad Prant of Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha and Cambay show some decline in area owing to scantiness of early rains, but elsewhere they were favourable. The crop is making fair progress everywhere, and a fairly satisfactory outturn may be expected.

Karnatak.—Area 661,000 acres; 14 per cent. under last year's and 23 per cent. under the average. The decrease is nominal, being due to the absence of complete information. When fully reported, the area will probably not fall short of the last year's figures. The crop was sown somewhat later than usual owing to deficiency of rain in August and September. But later on the season has been favourable and the crop is in promising condition at present.

Karnatak States.—Area 190,000 acres; the crop is in fairly good condition, except in Savnur, where shedding of leaves and bolls is reported.

Sind.—Area 113,000 acres; 11 per cent. under last year's, but 13 per cent. over the average. Latest reports from Hyderabad not received. Extension of cultivation on the Jamrao Canal raised the cotton area in Thar and Parkar. Elsewhere the area curtailed owing to the very low inundation. The crop is generally fair.

RICE-CROP PROSPECTS.

The [illegible] on the rice-crop prospects on the 30th November 1902 in the 14 chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma are to the following effect:—

Summary.—The area under rice in the 14 districts is returned as 6,624,731 acres, or 1·1 per cent. increase over the area actually cultivated last year. Most districts report the quality of the crop as 15 annas, but Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Toungoo estimate it at 12 annas, Tharrawaddy at 13 annas, Prome at 9 annas, owing to failure of the later rains. Townships lying near the [illegible] received showers, and those in the south of Thongwa report a 17-anna crop. The total crop is estimated at 91 per cent. of normal, and the surplus available for export at 1,980,000 tons of paddy, equivalent to 33,2[illegible],000 cwts. cleaned rice. Harvesting has recently commenced.

Summary of the [illegible] forecast of the cotton crop in Burma for the year 1902-03.—

The estimated area under cotton cultivation in the [illegible] districts [illegible] in Myingyan and most of Sagaing the crop [illegible]; in Yamethin it is estimated at 11 annas; in Lower Chindwin a little above and in Meiktila a little below a half crop owing to drought. The output of cleaned cotton will, according to the district figures, be 82,321 cwts., or 21,120 bales of 400 lbs. each. In the three districts last mentioned the [illegible].

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia, Captain J. L. Parfitt, which is expected to arrive on Friday next brings the following passengers:—

Armitage, Mr and Mrs R
Arbuthnot, Mrs F F
Arbuthnot, Mr C G
Adams, Miss Kathleen
Ansell, Mr E H
Adams, Mr and Mrs D S
Adamson, Mrs
Archibald, Mrs
Abraham, Acting-Paymaster F.
Brooke, Mr T
Butler, Mrs and infant
Bird, Mr and Mrs W B D
Bulkley, Miss
Bushman, Gen and Mrs
Burton, Capt A K
Beale, Capt W
Bainbridge, Mr and Mrs E and Miss
Brett, Mr J
Bonnell, Mr and Mrs
Butler, Miss
Brise, Sir E Ruggles
Booeby, Mrs
Beddy, Mr K
Blythe, Mr Stewart
Brass, Miss
Betts, Mr and Mrs [illegible]
Brasse, Miss
Bhumgara, Mr
Batline, Mrs
Baddeley, Major and Mrs O E
Bushel, Mr and Mrs C
Beach Mr H W
Backer, Miss
Coutes, Mrs H [illegible]
Crewe, Earl and Countess of
Coldstream, Mr J C
Campbell, Capt J
[illegible]
Curzon, Hon F N
Christopher, Maj-Gen
Craigie, Mrs
Campbell, Mr J Douglas
Cock, Miss
Cameron, F E
Corlett, Mrs
Corlett, Capt
Cumming, Mr C L B
Caplin, Mr A
Carleton, Mrs
Cockburn, Miss
Cama, Mrs
Cava, Miss Constance
Cochrane, Capt E W W
Conant, Mr E
Cohen, Mr A
Dogard, Capt and Miss
Dunget, Mr [illegible] child
Drummond, Mr and Mrs
Davies [illegible]
[illegible], Lord and Lady
Durham, Earl of
Davies, Miss
De la Salle, Mr and Mrs
Dey, Mr A W O
Demalortie, Baroness
Deane, Mr E R
Doherty, Major and Mrs
Evans, Mr and Mrs A E
Evans, two Misses
Elcho, Lord and Lady
Elphinstone, Lord
Errington, Lord
Elphinstone, Hon L
Eales, Mr and Mrs W T and child
Edwards, Mr B J
Fawcus, Lieut R B
Fey, Miss
Fisher, Mr and Mrs
French, Mr and Mrs W B
Gastrell, Mrs G H C
Goldsmith, Mrs
Greaves, Mr J E
Gurdon, Mrs P R
Gilmour, Col G and Lady Susan
Green, Mr H A
Green, Miss
Graham, Mr C W
Graham, Mr St John
Grossman, Mr and Mrs A
Grossman, Mrs [illegible]
Grossman, Miss
Gee, Maj and Mrs
Goldie, Sir G
Grenfell, Miss
Goodacre, Mr M
Goodall, Mr W H
Gill, Mr
Gaine, Mr and Mrs W [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Miss [illegible]
Hicks Beach, Sir Michael and Lady
Hicks Beach, Mr and Mrs [illegible]
Harris, Miss W L
[illegible], Miss E G
[illegible], Mrs C C Hughes
[illegible], H R H the Duke of
[illegible], Mr K C
[illegible] Miss
[illegible]
[illegible] Lieut [illegible]
Harris, Miss
Headfort, Dowager Marchioness of
Hormusji, Mr N
Henshaw, Lieut-Col C
Heywood, Miss
Hill, Mr and Mrs
[illegible], Mrs [illegible]
Ivens, two Misses
Ivens, Mr and Mrs T E
Ingram, Mr J
Joseph, Mr H [illegible]
Jones, Mrs Warren
Johnston, two Misses
Jenning, Miss H
James, Maj and Mrs W H
Jordan, Mr A
Jordan, Miss M A
Kemp, Miss E E
Ketteridge, Mr G
Kraemer, Capt
Kennedy, Mr, Mrs and Master
Kenshett, Mr and Mrs
Logan, Miss
Livesey, Mr A
Lambton, Lady [illegible]
Llangattock, Lord and Lady
Lindsay, Capt and Mrs [illegible]
Lyttelton, Hon Spencer
Lalcaca, Mr [illegible]
Lamington, Lord
Lambert, Sir J
Leechman, Mrs [illegible]
Lloyd, Mr W
[illegible], Mr E W
Longman, Mrs
[illegible]
Lambert, Mr and Mrs H C W
Lucas, Mr Clifton
Maguire, Mr and Mrs J Rockfort
Muller, [illegible]
Menpes, Mr Mortimer
Menpes, Miss
Moncrieff, Mrs
Marlborough, Duke and Duchess of
Moss, Mr and Mrs H
[illegible]
[illegible]
Massenbach, Lieut Baron
Murray, Mrs
Mullen, Miss F Ffrench
Macnamara, Lieut C O
Midgeley, Miss
Mark, Miss
Newcombe, Miss
Naoroji, Mr
Parkinson, Mr J G
Peckham, Mr and Mrs W D
Pollock, Mrs F G
Parker, Mr and Mrs C
Pollard, Lieut-Col W C
Powis, Lord and Lady
Peacock, Mrs G
Pott, Bertham Capt
Pole, Miss M Chandos
Pemberton, Mr W Willoughby
Peel, Hon G
[illegible] Lady Dickson
Portland, Duchess of [illegible]
Pearson, Mr and Mrs [illegible]
Prideaux, Mr and Mrs
Prideaux, Miss A
Prinsep, Miss [illegible]
Parsons, Miss G
Rich, Major and Mrs C L D
Reid, Mr E T
Riordan, Miss
Robertson, Mrs L
Ross, Mr D E
Ramsay, Miss N
Ranken, Miss M A
Rahman, Mrs E S
Reynolds, Mr A R
Solomon, Sir R and Lady and Miss
Stainton, Mr
Seerval, Mr
Stevenson, Mr
Sharman, Captain F
Stone, Mr
Scott, Lieut J [illegible]
Scarborough, Earl of
Seaman, Mr O
Scott, Rev J
Silcock, Mrs A
Stone, Mr J G H
Shaw, Mr and Mrs C H
Sutterby, Mr
[illegible], Mrs
[illegible]
Symons, Lieut-Gen Lord William and Mrs
Sladin, Miss
Stevenson, Mrs Ja[illegible]
Stevenson, Mr J W
Stanley, Mrs
Spencer, Mr and Miss
Tennant, Mr
Tennant, Mrs
Thompson, Mr [illegible]
Taylour, Lady Beatrix
Turner, Mr M
Thompson, Mr W and Miss
Underwood, Miss E
Vincent, Sir Edgar
Wolridge-Gordon, Major W E
Wachter, Major-Gen von
Walker, Miss Edith C
Will, Lieut and Mrs [illegible]
Whitlaw, Maj
Weston, Mr F
[illegible], Mrs E Younghusband
[illegible], Mrs
Williamson, Mr and Mrs
Wright, Mr [illegible]
Welch, Mr W [illegible]
Warden, Mr and Mrs F I
Williams, Mr
Watkin, Mr E
Yule, Mr D
Young, Mrs W A and Miss

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. FOX

H. M. S. Fox, under the command of Captain F. S. Pelly, R.N., arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat, which port she left on the 21st December. On her entering the port she fired a salute of thirteen guns, in honor of the Admiral's flag.

HOW TO REGULATE GREAT TRUSTS

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S IDEA.

President Roosevelt in his Message to Congress speaking of Trusts mentions his discussion in his previous message of the regulation of corporations. "The experience of a year," he says, "has emphasised the desirability of the steps I then proposed. A fundamental base of civilisation is the inviolability of property; but this is in no wise inconsistent with the right of society to regulate the exercise of the artificial powers it confers upon the owners of property under the name of corporate franchises, in such a way as to prevent the misuse of these [illegible] ers, especially combinations of corporations, should be managed under public regulations, and supervision must be achieved by national action. Our aim is not to do away with corporations; on the contrary, these big aggregations are the inevitable development of modern industrialism, and any effort to destroy them would be futile unless accomplished in ways that would work the utmost mischief to the entire body politic. We can do nothing of good in the way of regulating and supervising these corporations until we fix clearly in our minds that we are not attacking the corporations, but endeavouring to do away with any evil in them, and that we are not hostile to them, but merely determined that they shall be so handled as to subserve the public good. We draw the line against misconduct, not against wealth. We wish to [illegible] a man [illegible] well [illegible] harm to the honest corporation, and we need not be over tender about sparing the dishonest one.

In curbing and regulating these combinations of capital which are or may become injurious to the public, we must be careful not to stop [illegible] [illegible] produce the cost of production; not to abandon the place our country has won the leadership of the international industrial world, not to strike down wealth with the result of closing factories and mines and turning the wage-worker idle into the streets, and leaving the farmer without a market for his products. Insistence on the impossible means delay in achieving the possible. No more important subject can come before Congress than the regulation of inter-State business. I believe that monopolies are unjust discriminations preventing or crippling competition. Fraudulent over-capitalisation and the other evils occurring in connection with trust organisations and those practices which injuriously affect inter-State trade can be prevented, both under the power of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States; and through regulation and requirement operating directly upon such commerce, the instrumentalities thereof and those engaged therein. I earnestly recommend the subject to Congress with a view to the passage of a reasonable and effective law upon which those questions can finally be adjudicated that now raise doubts.

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

"To remove the tariff as a punitive measure against trusts would inevitably ruin the weaker competitors struggling against them. Our aim should be not by unwise tariff changes to give foreign products an advantage in our domestic competition, but by proper legislation to give domestic competition fair chance. And this cannot be reached by any tariff changes which would affect unfavourably all domestic competitors, good and bad alike. Experience shows that the great prosperity of the country has always come under a protective tariff. The country cannot prosper under fitful changes at short intervals. Moreover, if the tariff laws as a whole work well, and business prospered under them and is prospering, it is better to endure for a time slight inconveniences and inequalities in some schedules than to upset business by too quick or too radical changes.

RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

"The well-being of the wage worker, like the well-being of the tiller of the soil, should be treated as an essential in shaping our whole economic policy. There must never be any change which will jeopardise the comfort and wages of the American worker. One way in which the readjustment sought can be reached is by reciprocity treaties, which are greatly to be desired. Wherever the tariff conditions are such that the needed change cannot with advantage be made by the application of the reciprocity idea, then it can be made outright by lowering the duties on a given product. The tariff on anthracite coal should be removed. To prevent financial stringencies an element of elasticity in the monetary system is necessary."

ORGANISED CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

The President recalls attention to the need for proper immigration laws, and proceeds: "This is an era of federation and combination. Both kinds of federation, capitalistic and labour, can do much good and can do evil. Opposition to each kind of organisation should be a whatever is bad in their conduct, and not consist of attacks upon corporations and unions [illegible] for some of the most [illegible] [illegible] accomplished through corporations and unions. Organised capital and organised labour should remember that in the long run the interest of each must be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public. [illegible] the rich man or the poor man [illegible] for the upright man, rich or poor."

The President earnestly hopes that a Secretary for Commerce, with a seat in the Cabinet, will be created. He urges reciprocity with Cuba, a Convention with Great Britain for reciprocal trade with Newfoundland, substantially on the lines of the convention which Mr. Blaine negotiated and lead before the Senate once. Mr. Roosevelt believes that such a convention would be greatly to the advantage of the United States and Newfoundland.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

The message continues: "Negotiations are pending with Colombia to secure her consent to the building of the Isthmian Canal by the United States. No independent nation in America need have the slightest fear of aggression from the United States. It behoves each one to maintain order within its own borders, and to discharge its just obligations to foreigners. When this is done they can rest assured that be they strong or weak they have nothing to dread from outside interference.

The navy should not be at a halt, but should provide additional fighting craft every year. "We have deliberately [illegible] our own," says the message, "certain foreign policies demanding the possession of a first class navy. The Isthmian Canal will greatly increase the efficiency of our navy if the navy is of sufficient size, but if we have an inadequate navy, then the building of the canal will be merely giving a hostage to any Power of superior strength. The Monroe doctrine should be treated as a cardinal feature of American foreign policy, but it would be worse than idle to assert it unless we intended to back it up. It can be [illegible] by a thoroughly good navy."

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

In conclusion the President says:—There is no cloud on the horizon at present, and there seems not the slightest chance of trouble with a foreign Power. We most [illegible] hope that this state of [illegible] continue, and the way to ensure its continuance is [illegible] [illegible] which would invite trouble, and Refusal to maintain [illegible] if trouble came it would ensure disaster.—Reuter.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1902-03......	18,500,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1902 to 6th December 1902—	
By Council Bills	9,631,882
By Gold	500,273
3 Balance to be remitted from 7th Dec. 1902 to 31st March 1903...............	6,347,845

By a curious coincidence three of the most influential positions which the Congregational Church has to offer have become vacant at the same time—the City Temple pulpit, through the death of Dr. Parker; the secretaryship of the Union, through the resignation of the Rev. W. J. Woods; and the headship of the largest provincial theological college—Lancashire College, Manchester—through the retirement of Dr. Caleb Scott. Congregationalism is at the present time exceptionally well off in talented ministers in the prime of life, and perhaps the only difficulty in filling the positions will arise from an "embarras de richesse." The names of the Rev. Dr. Horton, R. J. Campbell, and J. H. Jowett have been freely mentioned in connexion with one or other of the appointments. In the case of Lancashire College it is considered likely that, following the precedent of the appointment of Dr. Forsyth to Hackney College, a principal will be selected from one of the churches rather than from one of the other theological colleges.

AN experimental torpedo-boat was launched by the Lake Torpedo-Boat Company at Bridgeport, Conn., in the presence of the naval attaches from Washington recently. She is named the "Protector" and generally resembles the "Argonaut." The boat is 65ft. over all, with an 11ft. beam, and has a submerged displacement of 175 tons. She has two screws, and among her distinctive features are wheels for travelling over the bottom of water bed, the diving compartment, by means of which divers can leave the vessel and destroy cables and mines, and the superstructure, which gives a large surface buoyancy and affords space for storage.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made in all the Provincial camps for hospital accommodation, and an outdoor dispensary in charge of an Assistant Surgeon or Hospital Assistant will be opened in each, under Colonel Bamber's directions. There will probably be tents in the hospital to accommodate 3 per cent. of the population in each camp with ability to extend this up to 7 per cent. if necessary.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

In addition to the Royal Indian Marine [illegible] Canning and Hardinge, the Admiralty in conjunction with the military authorities, have chartered the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Palitana, now lying in the Prince's Dock to convey troops to Somaliland. The vessel has been inspected yesterday by Major Houison-Crawford, D. A. A., General and Captain Bruggink [illegible], R. A. M. C. She will carry one British Officer and 75 non-commissioned officers and men, 7th Bombay Pioneers and 214 [illegible]. If it is necessary, more troops will be sent by her. The work of fitting up the vessel will soon be undertaken by the Dockyard authorities. The date of sailing from Bombay is not yet notified. The Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning has entered the Prince's Dock and the work of taking in stores have commenced. No. 1 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, will probably proceed by this vessel, as soon as it is ready.

SHANGHAI EVACUATION.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S REBUKE TO CHINA.

OFFICIAL correspondence concerning the evacuation of Shanghai is issued. In response to the request of the Chinese authorities the British Government announced their willingness to evacuate Shanghai [illegible] and Japanese troops were also withdrawn. France, Germany, and Japan each agreed to withdraw their troops when the other foreign troops were withdrawn reserving the right to reoccupy Shanghai if any one Power did so.

The German Government attached a third condition, namely, that the Peking Government and the Yangtse Viceroys should engage not to grant any Power special advantages of a political, military, [illegible] or economic nature, [illegible] [illegible] The British Government took exception to this condition not because they were not anxious to preserve the open door and China's sovereign rights, but because they saw no reason why the withdrawal of troops from Shanghai should be made the occasion for a fresh affirmation of those accepted principles or for a renunciation which, if it had any meaning at all seemed specially directed against Great Britain.

Prince Ching denied hearing anything about the German conditions, but Sir Ernest Satow telegraphed to Lord Lansdowne that the Chinese Government had accepted the German demands.

The British Government then informed Prince Ching that his action was deeply resented, that by his duplicity they were compelled to reconsider their attitude, and they could not recognise any pledges given by the Chinese Government and Viceroy by which British freedom of action in the future as regards the maintenance of order and protection of British interests in Yangtse region would be limited. The German Government was similarly notified.

In his last despatch in the paper Lord Lansdowne, on Nov. 16, said arrangements for the withdrawal of the British troops were being made.

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY 27th DECEMBER.

All Horse Handicap—5 furlongs—Harpale [illegible], Fando 8 13, Spark 8 11, Planet 8 9, Gentle 8 5, Orion 8 3, Dart 8, Here's Luck 7 17, [illegible] 7 9 and Oasis 7 3. Top weight not accepting weights [illegible].

The [illegible] 1½ [illegible] furlongs—[illegible] 9 9, Wink 8 9, Annie Laurie 7, Cinder 7 10, Lady Smith 11 10, Bandicoot 7 7, Alma 7 [illegible], [illegible] 7 3 and New Oswestry 7. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5lb.

The Holiday Plate—5 furlongs—Chancellor 9 5, Grey Fox 9 [illegible], Moon [illegible] 13, Governor 8 9, [illegible] 8 7, [illegible] 8 6, Tigris 8 5, Young [illegible] 8 [illegible], [illegible] 8, [illegible] 7 6, Skirmisher 7 6, Young [illegible] 7 5 and [illegible] 6 4. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3 lbs.

CECIL GRAY,
Secy. W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 24th December 1902.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

DECEMBER 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoon, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoon, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.
Cables Dominique [illegible]
[illegible] telegrams will [illegible] consequently [illegible]
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
[illegible] addresses should not be used.

[illegible] of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th December 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teheran	24	2	27 p.m.	[illegible]	25
Suez	21	[illegible]	[illegible] p.m.	[illegible]	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 24th December, 1902.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	[illegible]	0	4
" Karachi	0	[illegible]	0	1
" Madras	[illegible]	19	[illegible]	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 24th December, 1902.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32° Fah. .... inches 29·893
Temperature of the Air .... degrees 74·3
Wet-Bulb Thermometer .... 63·1
Dew Point .... 61·8
Relative humidity of Air .... 0·653
Extent of cloud sky (the whole sky clouded=10) .... 0·0
Maximum temperature in the shade .... degrees 81·9
Minimum do. do. .... 68·1
[illegible] .... N.N.W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours .... miles 153
*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 6th December 1902.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 6th Dec. 1902—				
G I P R system...	2,41,250	8,35,134	3,177	10,86,088
I M R do. ...	71,068	1,45,[illegible]	[illegible]	2,18,965
Total...	3,12,[illegible]	9,84,[illegible]	[illegible]	12,97,653
Actuals, for corresponding week ending 7th Dec 1901—				
G I P R system...	[illegible]	7,75,088	[illegible]	9,54,576
I M R do. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase on G. I. P. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Decrease on I. M. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22,808

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 18th October 1902, on [illegible] miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	[illegible] Traffic Receipts.	[illegible]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week...	4,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	16,000
Or per mile of Railway ...	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	124
For previous [illegible] weeks of the half-year	36,156	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,70,601
Total for 16 weeks...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,86,6[illegible]
In Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year...	3,671	10,307	61	14,[illegible]
Per mile of Ry. do.	17	71		101
Total to corresponding date do.	65,707	1,89,792	2,455	[illegible]

Increase for the week ...... Rs. [illegible]
Increase to date...... 62,3[illegible]

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 25th October 1902, on 1,553·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,24,000	2,00,000	7,600	3,31,600
Or per mile of Railway ...	76	122	4	202
For previous [illegible] weeks of half-year	12,12,674	68,03,770	92,136	[illegible]
Total for 17 weeks...	20,[illegible]	[illegible]	99,165	[illegible]
In Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,65,078	2,53,242	3,635	4,21,955
Per mile of Ry. do.	101	152	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total to corresponding date do.	21,18,478	50,[illegible]	83,753	72,[illegible]

Decrease for the week...... Rs. 1,0[illegible]
[illegible] to date ...... [illegible]

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from the Lady [illegible] Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess [illegible], [illegible] Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. [illegible] perfumed. Warning.—When buying [illegible] Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that [illegible] [illegible] of "Albion" [illegible] by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

IT WILL BE COLD IN DELHI.

PROVIDE YOURSELF and YOUR SERVANTS WITH BLANKETS, JERSEYS, CARDIGANS, BALACLAVAS, GREAT COATS, and other WARM CLOTHING from

THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING CO., LD., CAWNPORE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED "LALIMLI" PURE WOOL MATERIALS.

IT IS COLD NOW!

SEND FOR "FLOR-DE-CAMA" THE MOST DELICIOUS CIGAR IN THE MARKET, STOCKED BY

THE ANGLO-INDIAN CIGAR CO.
26, CHURCH GATE STREET,
THOMPSON THOMAS & Co.,
D. MERWAN & Co.,
D. MACROPOLO & Co.,
MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & CO,
and you will not regret it.

PIANOS FOR HIRE.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS FOR SALE.
Special terms for cash and monthly Payments.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

DELHI CORONATION DARBAR CAMP.
CAMP FURNITURE
LAWSON TAIT BEDS.

HAVING made arrangements for the delivery of very large quantities of all kinds of CAMP FURNITURE we are in a position TO SELL CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.

3,000 Lawson Tait Beds at Rs. 20 each.
1,500 Folding Camp Chairs with Carpet Seat at Rs. 3.
3,000 Bent wood Chairs, best make, at Rs. 3.
500 Patent Heatherby Folding Tables at Rs. 8-8.

Packing and Delivery at Bombay Railway Station Free.

M. BRESLAUER & Co.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
BOMBAY.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

What is "PROTUMEN"?
It is the dried Essence of the purest ENGLISH MILK.
PROTUMEN is an English preparation and amongst the most useful articles of food yet introduced. It contains 83 per cent. Protein and supplies nutritive material of great value. It is free from starch or sugar, and in diseases such as Gout, Rheumatism, &c., it replaces perfectly the more unsuitable meat as the source of the nitrogen required by the body. It is also an admirable food for those suffering from WASTING DISEASES, it being readily assimilated, sustaining and restorative. Full particulars of KEMP and Co., Limited,
Sole Proprietors of "Protumen."
Price 8 As.
Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

A. S. UNANI'S SPECIFIC.—The best for G. and S. and all venereal diseases, infallibly cures fresh and chronic cases within 3 days where other remedies fail. A trial order solicited.
Dr. ABDOOL KADAR SULEMANJEE, Abdool Rehman Street, Pydhoni, Bombay.

A BOON TO SMOKERS.

RAILWAY CIGARETTES.
25 Front Pieces to be returned to
MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,
TOBACCONISTS,
Sitaram Building, next to Crawford Market.
A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE given away AS A PRIZE.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.
MILD INDIAN CIGARS,
OUR STOCK of the above is now replete with all the LEADING BRANDS of the following well-known Makes:—

SPENCER & Co.	M. PETERSON & Co.
OAKES & Co.	D. McDONALD & Co.
McDOWELL & Co.	U. S. PLANTERS.

TRICHINOPOLIES (with straw).
AT MARKET PRICES.
NEW REDUCED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

D. MERWAN & Co.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS
30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

STOP! THINK AND CONSIDER.

WHAT we offer you. SECURITY in your homes; Immunity from thefts. The circumvention of Rambux. All these blessings "on airth" are contained in a suite of our Domestic padlocks. Six in number, four Lever, solid brass, steel shackles, imperial guard. Each having a non-interchangeable key, and the suite a Master Key in duplicate to pass all. Absolutely proof against picks and tampering. Price Rs. 10 only.

Apply to
J. H. JOHNSON & Co.,
Pioneer Lockworks, Aligarh, N.-W. P.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.
STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

ASK FOR
VATCHA BROS'.
NEW LIST
For Carriage Rubber Tyres, Cycles, Accessories, Nickelplating, Enamelling, Repairing Cycles, &c.

One second-hand LANDAU CARRIAGE, in sound condition, by [illegible] Kesterton of London, (England).

VATCHA BROS.
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

ARMY CLOTHING.
PURE WOOL GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
EVERY DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURE
from the Raw Wool to the Finished Article
done within our Works.
No German or other imported Yarn used by us for either Weaving or Knitting.
Government Regulation Qualities always in process.
Special Regimental Patterns Matched.
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Mato, 2,432 tons, Captain J. Archer, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Nithsdale, 2,232 tons, Captain G. Hadden, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo in ballast.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Bance, 3,793 tons, Captain E. J. Martin, sailed yesterday for Yokohama via intermediate ports, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Tannenfels, 3,564 tons, Captain A. Meyer, will sail to-morrow for Calcutta via coast ports, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Ikhona, 4,283 tons, Captain H. J. Willsher, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant, from Calcutta, via Colombo, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chanda, [illegible] tons, Captain R. A. Radcliffe, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr. R. E. Gibson four natives and 65 deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Aleppo, 2,536 tons, Captain C. Rayward, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening, from Middlesbrough via Hull, with a general cargo, six horses, and two sheep. During the voyage she experienced from Hull to Gibraltar extremely bad weather, afterwards fine. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE Japan Mail Steamship Company's steamer Kagoshima Maru, 2,751 tons, Captain K. Kori, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama, 22nd November, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Hurnache[illegible] and Mrs. Kuunne, Miss T. Yuwasa, Mr. Kondo, Miss Panora, Miss Wolsa, Miss Pelly, one Japanese and seven deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DEC. 24.

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Crescent	364	Raffu			M H Cassum
Aljafar Sohr	55	Nacoda			H S [illegible]
Lady Gordon	316	Hooper			M M & Co
Kola	497	Rickford	Karachi		M M & Co
H Bolckow	628	Fowler			B & P S N Co
Nizam	2041	Bolleh			T M [illegible]
Massilia	2744	Cockman			P & O Co
Purulia	960	Stafford			M M & Co
Safer	1443	Tepe			A Strandes
Shirley	2108	Betcher			M M & Co
Kinley	2431	Parker			K N & Co
Annie	2445	Wie			The Captain
Mascotte	2018	Johnston			Captain
Hugin	829	Andrew			Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Aleppo	2536	Rayward	Hull	1-1	F Muir & Co
B	Askeball	2762	Tudor	Hull	1-1	W & A Graham & Co
C&R	Stolzenfels	1938	Struging	Karachi	26-12	Glade & Co
D&E	Abergeldie	2438	Keith	London	31-1	R Bomonji
G	Chilka	1477	Dagge	Berbera	24-12	M M & Co
H&J	Ahmadi	1641	Hansen	Jedda	2-1	B & P S N Co
K	Hollywell	2127	Tointon	Hamburg	31	M M & Co
L R	Reunion	1329	Carr			G Mahmed
M	Pallanza	1636	LeMarchand	Somaliland		M M & Co
N	Kt Templar	2768	Fingis	Havre	27-12	K N & Co
O	R I M S Canning	1358	Comar Hewett	Scinde		R I Marine
P	Falls of Keith	2156	Nixon	Mostyn Deep	27-12	F M & Co
Q	Springwell	1943	Chisholm	Antwerp	27-12	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Adravati	517	Mahmed	Mangalore	26-12	Sppd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Olympia	3245	Osborne	Liverpool	31-12	W&A G&Co
2	E F Ferdinand	2780	Martinolich	Trieste	31-12	A L S N Co
4	Kira	1702	Seronwaldt			M Yobeer
5	Parramatta	3824	Fox	China		P & O Co
6	Mato	2435	Archer	Dunkirk	24-12	K N & Co
7	Coromandel	2783	Bonnett	China	31-12	P & O S N Co
8	Imperatrix	2303	Bellen	Trieste	1-1	A L S N Co
9	Tannenfels	3564	Meyer	Calcutta	26-12	Glade & Co
12&13	Egypt	4179	Chellew	London	27-12	P & O Co
14	Simla	1646	Rodgson	Karachi	25-12	M M & Co
15	Agapanthus	2889	Davies	Hull	5-1	F Muir & Co
16	Spitan	1781	Ahrens	Zanzibar	6-1	A Strandes

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Dumra	783	Robert co	Karachi	26-12	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Santhia	3321	Boon	Dunkirk	6-1	M M & Co

Alongside "Abergeldie"

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Coast of Trinidad	1163	Kemp			B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Aleppo s Ikhona s	Rayward Wilsher	Middlesbrough, Nov 12 Calcutta, Dec 10
24	Kagoshima Maru s H M S Fox	Kori Pelham	Yokohama, Nov 22 Muscat Dec 21

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	R I M S Mayo Ailsa Bance Nithsdale	Fletcher Wilson Martin Hadden	Karachi Karachi Yokohama, &c Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Chanda, Radcliffe, for Persian Gulf,
" Mato, Archer, for Dunkirk.
" Tannenfels, Meyer, for Calcutta, &c.

THE following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Nowshera, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Agapanthus, for Hull.
" Aleppo, for Hull via Karachi.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

The Clan line steamer Clan Lindsay arrived this afternoon.

SUEZ, DECEMBER 23.

The City line steamer City of Perth left here for Bombay day [illegible] yesterday [illegible].

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Farquhar left here for Colombo Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—4,030 cwt cottonseed, Wagjee Becher; 40 tons teak scantling, Bradbury Brady and Co; 12 bales wool, E Y Turkay.

FOR LONDON.

Abergeldie s—60 cwt olibanum, A H Mowjee and Co; 150 cwt tallow, M Mahomed and Co; 2,016 cwt myrabollams, A Kalnujee; 60 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 3,000 cwt maize, Forbes Forbes & Co; 112 cwt olibanum, M Laljee.

Egypt s—8 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 1 bale hides, N Sallmahomed; 165 cwt horns, J M Rahimtoola.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—501 cwt myrabollams, G Madhowjee 500; cwt gingerseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Askeball s—6,890 cwt cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co; 4,134 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, G Madhowjee; 6,000 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Becher.

FOR ANTWERP.

Springwell s—10,698 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Templar s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 52 cwt aloe fibre, B Mohunlal; 75 cwt olibanum, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Stolzenfels s—110 bales cotton, Geldum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

F Ferdinand s—3,000 cwt teelseed, and 550 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,200 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey.

Imperatrix s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 10 cases mother of pearl shell, Bauer and Kraute.

FOR VENICE.

F Ferdinand s—1,200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Imperatrix s—20 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—150 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 400 bales twist, Talati and Co; 600 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Coromandel s—100 bales twist, P S Talati; 5 cases peacock feathers, S and B Sajun; 3 cases peacock feathers, M S Abdoola.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL.
E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 24th December.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday next, the 27th instant, on the Oval opposite the High Court at 3-15 p.m., to assist in lining the streets on the occasion of the landing of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.
Dress—Review order (Helmet ornaments to be worn, no Puttles).
3. The Head-Quarters Office and the Coorla Range will be closed on the 25th and 26th instant on account of the Christmas holidays.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL
L. P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 24th December.

1. The Corps will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Saturday next the 27th inst. at 3-8 p.m. punctually as strong as possible for the purpose of lining the streets on the occasion of the arrival H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught.
Dress—Full Dress, puttles to be worn.
2. With reference to the above Order Head-Quarters will be open between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. for the purpose of issuing arms on that date i. e. 27th inst.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 24.

Wednesday.—A general fall of pressure has occurred except in the central parts of the peninsula, where it has been steady, the fall being brisk in North-East India and Burma. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the Bay and winds are cyclonic in the direction of the Madras Coast, while they are strong at Diamond Island. The only rain of importance is a fall of two inches at Masulipatam. Practically no rain has fallen elsewhere. The mean temperature during the past 24 hours continued in excess in the Deccan and South India, but it was in defect in Northern India and the Central Provinces, the defect being most marked in the central parts of the country, where a few days ago temperature was nearly as largely in excess. Conditions are apparently slightly unsettled in Persia, but no rain has as yet fallen in that region.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the reporting area. Gradients are steady to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—Day and night temperatures are 3° to 9° below normal in the Punjab, United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and Provinces. The temperature ranged from 99° at Cochin and Cuddapah to 31° at Jacobabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Bellary, Madras and Cuddapah. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain amounting to about two inches and a quarter has fallen at Masulipatam.

Weather is generally fine and settled over the whole country except in the S. E. parts of the Coromandel Coast, where it appears to be slightly unsettled.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on the 26th December, 1902, from 6 A.M. till noon, and on the 27th December 1902, from 2 P.M. till 6 P.M., the APOLLO BUNDER will be RESERVED for Police purposes.
This order is made under Sub-section (4) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902 with the sanction of Government.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 24th December, 1902.

SPECIALITIES
CHAIN BRACELETS
CURB & FANCY PATTERNS
WITH SNAP,
PADLOCK,
PADLOCK, and KEY,
CHARMS,
SETTINGS,
WATCHES.
SPRAY BRACELETS
with Pearls,
Pearls and Turquoise or other Stones.
SNAKE BRACELETS
in various Sizes
and with Settings.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY and POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1902.

THE CAVALRY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

To the cavalry-man who resents the general terms of disparagement in which the mounted branch of the service was referred to during the progress of the late war, we may commend Mr. Charles Sydney Goldmann's new volume, which Messrs. Macmillan have published, entitled "With General French and the Cavalry in South Africa." The author indulges in but little criticism, preferring to tell his story plainly and to let those who are capable draw their own conclusions. Wisely he would have the Generals judged not according to the circumstances of the case as they subsequently became known to the world, but by the amount of information available when they took the steps which are under discussion. Before an opinion be expressed on any one of them or any single incident for which they were responsible, he would have the critic make sure of the orders which the Generals received, the information they possessed respecting the strength and disposition of the enemy; and the condition of their troops and horses, of their transport and supplies. These data and these alone can lead to the formation of even an approximately accurate opinion. The author very tactfully refrains from committing himself to opinions when these data are not obtainable, a course of procedure which cannot be too strongly commended. The book, however, gives the best account which has yet been offered of the work of the "square little General" as the Boers termed him, the first of our commanders, by the way, whom they learned to respect. Mr. Goldmann tells his story well, a fact we realise long before he brings us to the attempted relief of Kimberley. Three brigades of cavalry, [illegible] Artillery and eight regiments of Mounted Infantry and their complement of departmental troops were launched from Modder River on a march across an arid plain, almost waterless, except for its infrequent rivers, in the height of a South African summer and with a watchful enemy strongly entrenched on their left flank at Magersfontein. Hard on the heels of the Cavalry followed the Infantry Divisions destined to hold the rivers as the Cavalry won the drifts across them; and then once Kimberley was relieved to turn eastwards upon Bloemfontein. General French successively outmanœuvred the Boers at the Riet and Modder rivers and succeeded with very little loss in gaining the fords across these streams. The rush across country beneath the brazen sky and the sufferings of men and horses are graphically described. "Five miles off, a green fringe of bush, standing out in dark relief against the sun-scorched sand, told the weary men of the water for which they and their thirsty horses had so eagerly panted. An hour later they were there, looking back on those numerous brown heaps, each a dead or exhausted horse, lying out along that wearisome desert waste, under the pitiless sun—all for the want of a little water."

The description of the relief of Kimberley is a thrilling narrative. Between the Modder and Kimberley was a gently rising plain and unless Kimberley were reached that night the horses, unwatered, must inevitably give way. Every man looked to the General and eagerly waited his decision. With the enemy fronting him and flanked also on right and left, the dash on Kimberley must, according to all military rules, be a course of sheer madness. "But the moment had come and the man," writes Mr. Goldmann, "confident that the Boers believed themselves absolutely secure from a frontal attack, in that security French saw his opportunity, and, in a climax of daring, decided to charge across the plain right through the enemy's position. Straightway without breath or pause, Gordon with the 9th and 16th Lancers was sent due north, the guns remaining to keep the under fire on the east line of the ridge. In two lines with intervals of about five yards between the files our men dashed forward and upward over the rising ground and disappeared into a cloud of dust. A period of anxious suspense followed and then out of the dust loomed up figures with an uncertain air about them; for one moment, hard pressed, they seemed to be coming back; but no, they were only deploying outwards towards the flanks. Seeing this, the General himself with the Second Brigade galloped on ahead in support of Gordon, already gone forward about eight hundred yards. Our charge had been met by a withering fire from the open; but very soon the Boers, seeing that their fire was not taking effect and horse and steel bearing down upon them, sprang to their ponies and scattered into flight." Why, has been asked on countless occasions, did not our horsemen cut up the flying Boers? Mr. Goldmann supplies the only possible explanation. The ponies of the Burghers were fresh, well fed and carried three stone a piece less weight than our horses, already worn down by want of food and water. They did enough, however, for the immediate purpose. The moral effect on the Boers had been such that they offered no further opposition on that day and Kimberley was relieved without further fighting. Next day they were engaged north of Kimberley and the next were heading off Cronje from the line of the Modder.

The deeply interesting work of the cavalry loses nothing in the hands of Mr. Goldmann. He tells his story concisely and clearly and is perhaps the first writer on the thrilling incidents of the past few years to give a tangible account of the disaster at Sannal's Post. The object of the movement of the mounted troops eastward from Bloemfontein, and the necessity for their retirement from Thaba 'Nchu towards Bloemfontein—when a large number of Boers began to press General Broadwood on the East, while a threatening force was discovered to the Northward of his line of retreat to the capital—is fully explained. The details of the disaster are known, but the movements by which General Broadwood succeeded in withdrawing the shattered remnants of his commando from the shelterless and bullet-swept plain on which they had nearly been surprised have never before been fully described. That description alone makes the work a valuable addition to the literature of the war. It would be unfair to the author to reproduce it. But his description of the scene which followed the loss of the convoy is a vigorous piece of word-painting. "The foreground on the river was now a distracting scene of confusion, with horses out of control, a stampeding team galloping into the ranks of the 10th Hussars, mules breaking away and natives flying for their lives. Instant and well-judged action could alone save the rest of the force. Broadwood met the situation cool and collected." In his rear was the Modder river, the far bank of which was occupied by an exulting foe, whose guns and rifles fired upon him unceasingly. To his right again was the Modder; in front the deep bed of the Kornspruit, lined by straight shooting riflemen, who barred his way to Bosmanskop and Bloemfontein. His only means of escape was to work his troops across the Kornspruit by some drift higher up stream than that occupied by De Wet. Some of the most highly wrought scenes in the drama of the eventful day followed. Mr. Goldmann reserves the discussion of the future of the cavalry, their arms and their functions in future wars to an appendix. His views will be appreciated by those who rightly hold that the lessons of the war in South Africa are not to be carried too far. The tendency is to forget that the circumstances of that conflict are not such as are likely to be encountered in any other country or at any other time. Seldom, if ever, will the cavalry get their opportunity—in fact, we may almost say, never—in South Africa. The horses were unable to do the work required of them or they would have been heard of more frequently. In future it will be different. We may safely say that one lesson, above all others, which South Africa taught and which will never be forgotten is that the efficiency of the cavalry depends on the quality and fitness of the horse.

FACTS ABOUT KLONDYKE.

RECENTLY we have heard so little about the Klondyke region that any news which comes from that quarter of the globe is interesting. A report which has been sent to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association quite upsets all one's notions of Dawson City and the surrounding country. In the first place the climate of Yukon is by no means so rigorous as has been supposed. There is very little snow between the months of May and September inclusive, and as a matter of fact, the climate differs very little from that of Quebec in the spring, the summer, and the autumn. In one hundred and ten days of the year there is on the average daylight amounting to 20 hours; in December and January on the other hand it is only light for two hours of the day. According to this report Dawson City has changed completely since the days of the gold rush. It contains many large warehouses and stores, it is served with a telegraph, telephone and electric light service; it possesses two theatres, three daily papers, two banks, two clubs, and four churches. Notwithstanding the difficulties of reaching the Yukon, the report says there is little doubt that it will continue to be an important gold mining centre for many years to come. At present the Klondyke goldfields only cover about 40 square miles, but this area is gradually increasing and the prospector is industriously at work. For the last three years the output of gold has decreased. In 1900 the output was estimated at 22,275,000 dols.; last year it was 18,000,000 dols, and this year it is placed at only 12,000,000 dols. Some people have begun to fear that the gold deposits are already becoming exhausted, but experts are of opinion that although the output may in some years fall even lower than that estimated for the present year, the camp will for a very long time yet produce quite enough gold to make the industry very profitable. The methods of mining of course differ very considerably from those employed in warmer regions. Sluicing is done by stripping off the top soil and exposing the gravel which is then shovelled into the sluice boxes and washed. If the soil be too deep the work is carried on by tunnelling or drifting. In connection with all the work a lot of thawing has to be done, and this is carried out by spraying hot water upon the frozen surface. Dredging the river bottoms is now being tried for the first time, and an economical method which is employed consists in washing the hillsides by powerful streams of water shot through seven inch nozzles. One significant feature of the report is that which relates to mining expenses. During the past two years the expenses of the miner have fallen by about fifty per cent; he has to pay about a third as much as was formerly the case for the transport of his machinery, and in many ways living is more economical. However, one is inclined to be suspicious about what is said in regard to Klondyke. The gold mining industry is stated to be in a prosperous and thriving condition notwithstanding the decreases in the output which have been mentioned. Side by side with this statement it is asserted that there is springing up in the Klondyke region a considerable farming industry. It seems hardly probable that if the gold mines were a really good thing, many folks would be attracted to such a country as the Yukon, merely for the purpose of farming. However this matters little now, for whatever may be the state of the mining industry, the Klondyke fever has altogether abated, and few people are likely to be tempted there on the strength of a mere expert report.

THE CROP PROSPECTS.

As a whole the latest reports in respect of the crops in India are satisfactory, although it is noticeable this week that several provinces complain of need of rain. In Madras a fair amount of rain fell, and generally the crops are fair. In parts of Ganjam further supplies of water will be required for purposes of irrigation, but elsewhere the water supply seems to be ample. In Bengal there was no rain, and some of the spring crops are suffering in five or six districts although prospects are otherwise good. In the United Provinces also the want of rain continues to be felt in unirrigated lands. In Shahjahanpur slight injury by frost is reported. As a rule, however, throughout the province there is very little to complain of. Rain is wanted in some districts of the Punjab where locusts have passed over a fairly large area and have damaged the crops. The outturn of the various crops is stated to be good in Amritsar, but sugar cane is giving only average results on irrigated areas, and on unirrigated lands the outturn is much below the average. There have been no variations as yet in the prices of food-grains. In the Central Provinces, the harvesting of the autumn crops and the picking of cotton have to some extent been retarded by recent falls of rain. The prospect of the winter crops have been greatly enhanced by these downfalls, but on the other hand some damage by caterpillars and other insects is reported. Mysore, Coorg, Berar, Hyderabad and Rajputana all report a certain amount of rain. In Mysore and Berar prices are fluctuating slightly, but elsewhere they are stationary. In Assam and Burma there has been no rain, which is wanted for mustard, pulse and linseed in some districts of Assam. The winter crops have been reaped in Burma. In Central India slight rain has fallen and agriculturists are very busy everywhere. The crops are generally in good condition. Elsewhere in India prospects are favourable.

THE AUTHENTICS' TOUR.

THE tour of the Oxford University Authentics in India, so far as it has gone, despite the bad start they made in Bombay, must be regarded as eminently satisfactory from the point of view of the members of the team. Since their defeat by the Parsis the Authentics have not once looked back, and although their bowling is admittedly weak, the results of the last five matches in which they have been engaged prove that even in this department they are able to hold their own. To briefly sum up the successes of the team from the date they left Bombay, the game at Secunderabad ended in a draw, greatly in their favour, time alone saving the home side from defeat. The Bangalore fixture, the fifth of the tour, resulted in a handsome victory for the visitors, who in the next three matches against Madras Presidency, South of India, and Bengal Presidency, were also in winning vein. In the match which commences to-day the visitors have to face a not over formidable team of the Calcutta Cricket Club, neither C. Wigram, G. A. Akers-Douglas, or J. B. Wood being able to play for the latter. Good judges of the game who were impressed by the form shown by Hollins in the Bombay matches will not be surprised to learn that he heads the batting averages up to and including the match against Bengal with the fine figures of 55·5 for twelve completed innings. His aggregate of 666 runs for 14 innings in all includes three scores of over 100, and two of over 50, a performance of which any batsman might be proud. There is a wide gap between Hollins' average and those of the other members of the team who have done well. Clayton is nominally second, but as he has only played in four innings for his 150 runs, the position would rightly go to Raphael who for 13 completed innings has an aggregate of 394 runs, giving him an average of 30·4. Four other players have averages of over 20, viz., Chinnery (28·7), Hornby (28·2), Simpson-Hayward (20·9), and Tomkinson (20·5).

DR. JOHN POLLEN, L. L. D., I. C. S., takes leave home in consequence of the recent death of his father. We [illegible] to hear that Mr. Arthur Pollen, I. C. S., retired, is dangerously ill in England.

NEWS received from Kabul states that Nasrullah Khan is now working harmoniously with the Amir all differences of opinion having apparently disappeared.

ORDERS regarding the abandonment of certain station now garrisoned by the Hyderabad Contingent will be shortly framed, consequent on the absorption of that force into the Madras Command.

THE Viceroy will review all the troops at the Durbar on January 8th at 11 a. m. on the Review ground about a mile north-west of Azadpur village. He will proceed to the review ground accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and the Grand Duke of Hesse, escorted by the Imperial Cadet Corps and Bodyguard, and will be met at Review Road by the Quarter-Master General in India and be conducted by the latter and ride down the lines to the saluting points. A royal salute will be fired as His Excellency arrives at the saluting flag where Lord Kitchener will give orders for the royal salute and march past. Lord Kitchener will himself lead the march past and command the parade.

A CORRESPONDENT, who has been looking at the preparations for the State Ball in the Delhi Palace, would like to suggest that the famous inscriptions on the walls of the Diwan-i-Khas is not improved by running an electric light wire across the writing. Hundreds of visitors will stare at the legend, and they will marvel at this disfigurement and partial obliteration of a most interesting example of mural decoration. "Agar fardos bar rui zamin ast, hamin ast, hamin ast," but of course, every one knows the lines, as well as Tom Moore's interpretation of them. Although Mr. Fanshawe, in his book on Delhi, seems to think that the inscription is "but an indifferent specimen of Oriental calligraphy," it is said to reproduce the handwriting of Rashidi, a master of the art. Mr. Fanshawe also omits to mention that the author of the verses is believed to have been Saadulla Khan, Shah Jehan's wazir.

THE attention of the Calcutta Turf Club stewards is likely to be directed to the question of landing allowance granted to ponies, more especially to those imported from Australia. Pony racing is not officially recognised by the Turf officials in that country, says the "Pioneer," and hence on the arrival of animals in this country the only records to the amount of money-prizes won is that which refers to horses over pony height. And yet there is a good deal of pony-racing in the Australian Colonies and valuable stakes are given. The result is that ponies are imported to Calcutta or Madras that are really [illegible] long lists of wins to their credit, though their names do not figure in the Calendar. That there should be [illegible] seems all wrong, and some change in the condition of various races is necessary.

THE State service at Delhi will be held on Jan. 4th at 11 o'clock in the western polo ground. The centre of the stand will be reserved for the Lord Bishops of Calcutta and Lahore and officiating clergy, the Viceroy and his guests, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governors and high officials and their guests. The north and south stands will be reserved for visitors, and the spaces between will be reserved for staffs of General Officers commanding troops, divisions and brigades. British massed bands will provide the music, and troops will be drawn up on the north and south sides of the polo ground. Visitors will all be seated by 10-45. All officers will wear full dress. The service will be short, with a sermon. It includes the prayer for the King-Emperor and the Royal Family, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, for the clergy, for the laity, and for the Indian Princes and all the peoples of India. The Metropolitan blesses the whole congregation at the close, and the National Anthem will then be sung by the entire congregation.

WRITING of the Ceylon cricket team for Madras, the "Times of Ceylon" says:—"The general impression, however, is that the team is a decidedly weak one, by no means representative of Ceylon in any department, and cannot be expected to bring back many laurels. It is as well that Madras should understand that the team is by no means representative. Had an eleven of our best Europeans—with, say, Kelaart and another Ceylonese cricketer—been able to make the trip, we would confidently have expected it to come back covered with glory—as has been the case in the past—such a team being not only good enough to beat the Madras Presidency but strong enough to meet an ordinarily representative Indian team with the Bombay and Punjab cracks excluded. As it is, however, none of our best European cricketers have been able to get away." Of the rowing team the same paper says:—"Questioned to-day, a well-known rowing veteran gave it as his opinion that the crew may be expected to acquit themselves creditably. 'They are very light, but very pretty oarsmen and well-trained,' was his remark. It may not be generally known that Skrine, Tyrrell and Scott rowed for their College boats at the 'Varsity."

THE Director, Pasteur Institute, has advised the patients on completion of anti-rabic treatment should not be exposed to chills and wettings and that mental worry, severe work and long marches should be avoided for at least a fortnight after discharge from the Institute.

PROMINENT among haunted houses is the lovely old house known as Bisham Abbey, standing beside the Thames almost opposite Marlow. Few ecclesiastical remains of the Augustinian Priory that once stood here are now, says a writer in the Christmas number of the "King," to be seen, and the mansion is what it has been since the time of Queen Elizabeth, a very comfortable but purely secular residence. It was built by the Hobys, a family once distinguished in the arts of war and of diplomacy. The gorgeous monuments of two brothers of this race, both ambassadors to foreign countries, may still be seen in the adjoining church. It is the ghost of Lady Hoby, wife of Sir William, one of these brothers, that flits through the corridors of the old house.

THE rapid spread of tuberculosis among negroes was the subject of discussion at a recent meeting of the Indiana State Medical Society. While there has been some improvement among white people, tuberculous infection, we learn from the British Medical Journal, continues to be prevalent among the negroes, who constitute [illegible] domestic servants. In New Orleans the mortality among the negroes is four times as great as among the whites; in the country it is from six to ten times as great. Further, tuberculosis is nearly twice as prevalent among the negroes as it was twenty years ago. "Galloping consumption" is the most common form. While the white consumptives are hopeful, the negro is hopeless from the beginning.

MR. W. S. GILBERT himself hardly ever conceived any more Gilbertian situation than that the Treasury should be the plaintiff and the British Museum the defendant in an action—to be tried in the London courts next term—the object of which is to determine whether certain prehistoric gold ornaments, found in Ireland, should not be handed to the Dublin Museum by the British Museum. The gold ornaments were found in an Ulster bog, were bought by a Munster antiquarian, and sold by him to the British Museum. The matter has been in dispute for a considerable time, and the Prime Minister has now informed Sir Thomas Esmonde, M. P., that the legal aspect of the case is to be tried, as stated in the next term. As to the result, whoever secures the gold ornaments the taxpayer must bear the whole cost. The Treasury, it may be worthy of note, favours Ireland in the matter of the gold ornaments.

THE LITTLE HILL STATION.

V.—OUR PICNIC.

THE Pretty Girl, her mother, the Colonel and myself were going for a picnic in the morning and it came about in this wise. It was getting near the burst of the Monsoon and four weeks had passed very pleasantly at the little Hill station. There had been tennis, bicycle rides, and walks, and the Pretty Girl and I had been constant companions and propinquity is akin to love. I no longer looked upon her as the Pretty Girl; she was now the Dear Girl the Sweet Girl, the Darling. Not that I called her any of these names but 'twas so that I thought of her. I had learned all about her from her own sweet lips and I, too, had made confessions so that she knew more of me than did my most intimate friends. I knew what sort of books she liked, what music pleased her most, what human characteristics were to her most attractive and what sort of sweet religion there was in her heart. She knew of my failures, of my hopes, of my ambitions, of my little successes; but did she know the one great fact—that I loved her? Sometimes I thought she did because she used to look at me so kindly, and because she was so tolerant. And then I had misgivings that after all it was only her own sweet nature that was so kind—love in a general, but not in a specific sense. Anyhow to-morrow we were going for a picnic and perhaps I would find out. At least I would enquire.

The Colonel and her mother were also going, but that did not matter because they drove while we rode on bicycles. The Colonel and her mother were great friends. Her mother was a sweet woman with signs that she, too, had once been for some one the Pretty Girl. She was a widow and it seemed as if she had suffered somewhat, but the suffering was past and now she was crowned with a sweet continual control. The Colonel was a bachelor and a fine tall handsome man, a little weatherbeaten perhaps, but still good for a day in the paddy fields with the youngest. He was also the most courtly of men and I thought that her mother and he were fast drifting into something more than friendship. To this I had no objection as I was ready to welcome him as a father-in-law.

We were going to the K—Caves. The distance was about 8 miles and the Colonel and her mother were starting by tonga at 7 o'clock. The Pretty Girl said that seven was too early for her so the bicycle party arranged to start at 7-30. It was a small but select party—the Pretty Girl and myself. One of the naval officers had expressed his intention of going, but by great good luck something went wrong with his bike and he was placed out of action. So there were only the two of us. It was a fine morning, indeed as we rode down the hill from the hotel one of the party thought it was quite the finest morning he had ever seen. There were clouds on the hill tops, but they were fast drifting away, and there was a pleasant freshness in the air. Ayahs and children were walking about on the hill station roads and there was a sensation of movement and bustle which one only sees in the little hill station at morning time. Bullocks were carrying water to the bungalows in greasy looking black bags slung across their backs. Our friend the Snake Charmer had started on his rounds and sweets merchants, selling anything you wanted, had taken the road, followed by coolies carrying their stock in trade. For them the day's work had begun; for us the Pretty Girl and myself, its pleasure.

The Pretty Girl was looking her best. Unlike some so-called pretty girls, she gloried in the morning. Hers was a complexion independent of shaded lights, one that could stand the most searching glance of the sun. She wore a Panama straw and for once, I think, fashion and beauty go together, for a Panama straw is a most picturesque headgear. I remonstrated with her for not wearing a sun topee but she only laughed and expressed her strong contempt for that hideous protection. As for her dress—well all I know is that it was pink and extremely becoming. Lastly the Pretty Girl sat a bicycle like a madcap queen. I am aware that this is rather a far-fetched simile, but what I mean to say is that if you could imagine a dream of loveliness, grace, and dignity flying down a hill on a bicycle, with a wisp of gold hair floating on the wind, you would have some notion of what the Pretty Girl looked like as we started off for the K—Caves that morning. Our journey there needs no description. If there were hills to coast down, there were also hills to climb, and [illegible] she chatted cheerily to me [illegible] made me forget the length of the ascent. There was a little streamlet by the road and needs must that she should go and deep her pretty hands in it and wash the dust from her cheeks. We passed little gipsy caravans with a following of dusty children and bony little ponies and donkeys. There was a man with a performing bear and a cart passed us containing a leopard in chains. Little birds whistled merrily and lazy bullocks stood unmoved in pools with only their heads above the water. And so we passed on till we came into the open country and presently to the place where we were to leave the road and walk across the fields to the foot of the hill near the top of which were the caves. We left our bicycles in charge of a labourer and started on the walk accompanied by a crowd of small boys clamouring for backsheesh.

'Give them something,' said the Pretty Girl.

'It would be very foolish and they will only bother us more.'

'Never mind,' she said, 'give them something. Poor little brats they don't look as if they got much to eat.'

Of course, I succumbed, and equally of course the crowd swelled and followed us almost to the Caves. The Pretty Girl seemed to be carried up the hill, but she had to accept our help over some of the boulders and up some of the steeper bits. It was the first time I had held her hand and I wished the way had been longer. But at last we reached the Caves and there we found the Colonel and her mother seated under a tree eating sandwiches.

'Well Mabel! Have you enjoyed the ride?'

'Yes, mother! Mr. Carter was so nice and wheeled my bike up all the hills and it doesn't seem a bit like eight miles.'

'That's right young man. I am going to drive Mrs.— back now as she is afraid of the sun,' said the Colonel.

"Be sure you take care of Mabel, Mr. Carter, can I leave her in your charge?"

"With perfect safety, my dear madam," said I, with much empressement.

'All right, mother dear. I'll look after Mr. Carter. I hope you and the Colonel will enjoy the drive back.' We watched them descending the hill. Her mother was carried down in a chair and the Colonel marched alongside with an air that would have done no discredit to the escort of a queen. Then we went and inspected the caves. We saw the cells in which the Buddist monks lived and we were lost in amazement at the wonderful temple, in solid grandeur and splendid severity surpassing anything we had seen before. At one end was the great sacred umbrella hewn out of the solid rock. Under this we stood and perhaps the influence of the ages was upon us. Up the steep hill, then, no doubt, pathless, the worshippers of Buddha had toiled in the dim past and entering the solemn church, had knelt on the stone pavement and prayed, as we all pray, to the great Unknown. There had the yellow clad monks lived lives of austerity, study and worship. And now they were all gone and we two were there in their place with a jingling Hindu Temple standing outside. And yet perhaps we had reached as near the great Unknown as ever they did since we loved each other, which surely is the beginning and the end of all things. And so we were perhaps more silent than usual as we walked from that church of the ages. The sun was now high in the heavens, but the tree and its shade were there and we sat down together underneath it. Did you ever, my reader, sit down beside the Pretty Girl, the Dear Girl? If you have, you will know what I felt. The month that was gone had been passing pleasant, but it was gone and the rains were at hand and then the Pretty Girl would leave the little hill station and me. The happy time would come to an end as all happy times do and how dark and desolate it would be when the Pretty Girl was gone. Was there to be [illegible] of my life like that? And that is the question that was presented itself to me—was this to be the world for me [illegible] without her? Can I support the weary routine of life, the drudgery and dullness of it when I have known the sunshine of her smile, when my heart has beat faster at the words she spoke? and so it came to me that morning that I must speak now if I was not to lose her always. It came to me that she was for me the most precious thing on earth and that I must hold her now or see her slip away from me for ever and then I looked at her again and it was enough. No, she must not go from me unless she first promised to return.

'What are you thinking of, Mr. Carter?' she asked. 'I will give you two annas for your thoughts, which is double the market rate.'

'I am thinking of the future. I am wondering what it will seem like when I leave the little hill station and see you no more.'

'The world's not so very large, Mr. Carter, we may meet again.'

'It's big enough to lose a friend in. [illegible] I don't think I could bear to lose you.'

'We have been friends, Mr. Carter.'

'You call it friends. For me, little [illegible] more than friendship. Do you remember [illegible] night we met at dinner at the hotel? Do you know what I called you that night to myself?'

'I cannot think, Mr. Carter.'

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE VENEZUELA TROUBLE

CAPTURE OF MORE SCHOONERS

EFFECTS OF THE BLOCKADE

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

The Giovanni Bausen and the Tribune have captured five more Venezuelan schooners.

The German Panther has captured two.

The effects of the blockade are beginning to be felt.

It is estimated that there is only a fortnight's food in Caracas.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

An advice from Washington states that a discussion on the Venezuelan question shewed a divergence of views regarding the question of President Roosevelt arbitrating.

THE ARBITRATION QUESTION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

It is understood that President Roosevelt will only accept the arbitratorship as a last resort, to which American feeling is adverse as tending to compromise the country.

ELOPEMENT OF THE CROWN-PRINCESS OF SAXONY.

The Crown-Princess of Saxony has eloped with the children's French tutor, with whom she is staying at an hotel in Geneva.

[Yesterday a message was received stating that the Crown Princess of Saxony secretly fled abroad on the night of the 11th of December in a state of mental excitement, and that all Christmas and New Year Court functions had been abandoned in consequence. The above message is the sensational explanation of this mysterious statement.]

REFLOATING OF THE FANTOME.

The British warship Fantome has been refloated.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The late Archbishop of Canterbury never recovered strength after the access of weakness in the House of Lords on the 4th instant.

He passed quietly and peacefully away.

Knowing his end was approaching he took the Sacrament on the 11th December, with the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of London, whom he afterwards solemnly blessed.

Obituary notices testify to the forceful virility of his character.

CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN ON THE ANGLO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Sterling, said he had nothing but condemnation for those who by stupid and vulgar abuse fomented discord between Great Britain and Germany, but it was the nature and extent of the obligations into which we had entered that he complained of. If there ever was a case, said Sir Henry's, for arbitration this was one. It was no part of our national duty to collect failing dividends for Bondholders in Berlin.

COREAN AFFAIRS

A telegram from Corea, dated the 20th instant, states that the Cabinet has been reconstructed in compliance with Russian wishes. ...*ji has been re-appointed to the Treasury. Japan has protested. ...* ji to-day proceeded to Portarthien aboard a Russian gunboat, where he will remain until things are quieter.

*Ji—so received.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT ANDIJAN.

The Tsar has sent a first subscription of 50,000 roubles to the Andijan relief fund.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

The following is the result of the Viceroy's Cup :—

Vasto	1
Cretonne	2
Acetine	3
Wild Ravin	4

Won by two lengths. Winner paid Rs. 10 on the totalisator. All ran but Alix.

The cup which is of the value of Rs. 1,500 is presented by H. E. the Viceroy, and Rs. 20,000 from the Fund. The Cup and Rs. 16,000, to the winner Rs. 3,000 to the second, and Rs. 1,000 to the third. For Horses, W. A. and C. Distance 1 3/4 miles.

The following is a list of owners, weights, jockeys, distance and times since the race was first run :—

[illegible] Payne, Naso, 8st 5lbs, Gooch, St. Leger, 3m. 2is.
[illegible] Hebburn, The Usher, 8st 4lbs, Marood, St. Leger, 3m. 2is.
[illegible] West, Meg Merrilies, 8st 4lbs, P. Irving, St. Leger.
[illegible] West, Meg Merrilies, 9st 2lbs, P. Irving, St. Leger.
[illegible] Healy, Coxcomb, 10st, P. Irving, St. Leger, 3m. 58s.
[illegible] Payne, Voltigeur, 9st 7lbs, Blackburn, 2 miles, 3m. 33s.
[illegible] Manchester, Gridiron, 10st 8lbs, Dale, 2 miles, 3m. 55s.
[illegible] Marlow, Lord of Clyde, 9st 4lbs, Wood, 2 miles, 3m. 55s.
[illegible] W. Favorite, 9st 7lbs, Irving, 2 miles, 3m. 44s.
[illegible] W. Favorite, 9st 7lbs, Dignum, 2 miles, 3m. 41s.
[illegible] Minto, Partisan, 8st 9lbs, Keatoe, 2 miles, 3m. 41s.
[illegible] Abdulla, Satellite, 8st 2lbs, Brewity, 2 miles, 3m. 40s.
[illegible] K. Maitland, Kingcraft, 8st 13lbs, Jaffar, 2 miles, 3m. 36s.
[illegible] C. J. Collins, Maid of Athens, 9st 4lbs, Bowen, 2 miles W. C.
[illegible] Khaja Ashanoolah, Satellite, 8st 7lbs, Ryder, St. Leger 3m. 24s.
[illegible] Khajeh Ashanoolah, Satellite, Ryder, St. Leger.
[illegible] K. Maitland, Kingcraft, 1st Owner, St. Leger, 3m. 11s.
[illegible] K. Maitland, Kingcraft, 1st, Owner, St. Leger 3m. 21s.
[illegible] Herbert, Cheviot, 8st 12lbs, Hopper, St. Leger, 3m. 17s.
[illegible] Herbert, Blue-light, 8st 5lbs, Bowen, St. Leger, 3m. 19s.
[illegible] W. Beresford, Cambalo, 8st 1s, Ryder, St. Leger. 3m. 23s.
[illegible] J. Wils, Salvage, 8st 1lb, Pearson, St. Leger, 3m 41s.
[illegible] Henderson, Gudarz, 9st 3lbs, Vinall, St. Leger, 3m 51s.
[illegible] Apcar, Statesman, 8st 2lbs, Gerard, 2 miles, 3m. 37s.
[illegible] Mah. of Durbungah, Metal, 7st, Dunn, 2 miles 3m. 38s.
[illegible] Gasper, Mercury, 8st 4lbs, Vinall, 2 miles, 3m. 39s.
[illegible] W. Beresford, Myall King, 8st 8lbs, Dunn, 1 3/4 miles, 3m. 9s.
[illegible] W. Beresford, Myall King, [illegible] Vinall, 1 3/4 miles, 3m. 14s.
[illegible] Mah. of Durbungah, [illegible] Dunn, 1 3/4 miles 3m. 8s.
[illegible] W. Beresford, Myall King, [illegible] Vinall, 1 3/4 miles, 3m. 8s.
[illegible] A. Apcar, Moorhouse, [illegible] J. Robinson, 1 3/4 miles, 3m. 11 2/5s.
[illegible] Mah. of Cooch Behar, Highborn, 7st, J. Robinson, 1 3/4 miles, 3m. 9 1/5s.
[illegible] Mah. of Cooch Behar, Highborn, [illegible] Caban, 1 3/4 miles, 3m. 8 2/5s.
[illegible] Orr Ewing, Metallic, 9st, Camp[illegible] 1 3/4 miles, 3m. 8 [illegible]
[illegible] Mah. of Patiala, Sprightly, 9st, Pugh, 1 3/4 miles, 3m 4 2/5s.
[illegible] Mah. of Patiala, Sprightly, 9st, Gibbs, 1 3/4 miles, 3m 1 3/5s.
[illegible] Maharaj Ura Leonidas, 8st 13lbs, Gibbs, 1 3/4 miles, [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. Kin, Vanitas, 9st, Calder, 1 3/4 miles, 3m 5 3/5s.
[illegible] Sardar Sahib of Patiala, Cherry, 9st 3lbs, Gibbs, 1 3/4 miles, 3m 8s.
[illegible] Mah. of Jodhpore, UnGuarda, [illegible] 2lbs, W Southall, 1 3/4 miles, 3m 7s.
[illegible] A Nanji, [illegible] Morrison, 3m 2 [illegible]
[illegible] No race during Lord Lawrence's Viceroyalty.
[illegible] Owing to the Imperial Meeting at Delhi no Viceroy's Cup was run for this year. A Prince of Wales' Cup was instituted, which Satellite won after a dead-heat with Lord [illegible]

DEPARTURES FOR DELHI.

Amongst the passengers who left Bombay from the Grant Road Station on Tuesday evening for the Delhi Durbar were : Sir R. Waldie Griffith, Major and Mrs. Quicke, Mr. Goverdhandas Gokuldas, Mr. and Mrs. Woolcombe, Captain Tomkins, Major Rogers, Colonel Porter, Captain Mayne, Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram, Sir Christopher Furness, Mr. and Mrs. T. De Vandreal, and Captain Oatty.

The following passengers left Bombay for the Delhi Durbar by special trains from Victoria Terminus yesterday : Captain and Mrs. Goodridge, Nawab Meer Alikhan, the Hon. Mr. Moss, the Hon. Mr. Munsch, Sardar Vinchurker, Mr. Meiklejohn, Mr. Naoroji, Mr. and Mrs. Metaxa, Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, Mr. M. P. Makba, Mr. Warburton, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, Mr. Lawakadas Shamji, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Essey, Mr. Mir Aun Ali and others.

THE CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

The following are the results of to-day's races :—

PONY HURDLES.

Aga Khan's Fanny	1
Kour Sahib's Yeanaroo	2
Mr. Crichton's Florin	3

DEALERS PLATE.

Dr. Heart's Wallgrave	1
Colonel Beaver's Autocrat	2
Mr. Chowdbury's Decouta	3

ECLIPSE STAKES.

Colonel Beaver's Bees	1
Mr. Walmsley's Housemaid	2
Mr. Allen's Flora	3

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

This race proved a great upset. Dandy got away at start, but was closely followed by Record Reign the latter thereafter taking lead. At a distance Record Reign allowed itself to be passed and allowed Vasto to win as it liked.

CALCUTTA STAKES.

Loch Cliveden W. Southall	1
Locharden Hard	2
Allie Cowell	3
Vigorous Toe	4

PAVILION STAKES.

Trustee Bond	1
Swiftsure Cowell	2
Alix W. Southall	3

PLAGUE MORTALITY IN INDIA.

The plague mortality continues slowly to increase, 14,203 deaths being reported in India last week, compared with 13,415 in the previous week, and 9,198 in the corresponding period of the last year.

INDIAN SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

AHMEDABAD, DECEMBER 24.

The sixteenth Indian National Social Conference commenced its sitting this morning in the Congress Mandap. A large number of delegates and visitors attended. Many ladies, including Mrs. Lely, were present.

Dr. Bhandarkar, who presided, delivered the inaugural address. He declared there was no scope for the development of an enterprising spirit among the people in view of the present keen competition between the nations. They would have to make a fresh start and a strong fight against the pernicious customs which prevail.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Congress reassembled this afternoon, when the President moved a resolution tendering their respectful homage to the King-Emperor on the occasion of his Coronation Durbar. The resolution was carried, the whole assembly standing. The Congress recorded its regret at the death of Mr. Savant, who was the past President. The third resolution drew the attention of the Government of India to the poverty of the people, due to excessive taxation, over-assessment, etc. The fourth resolution recorded appreciation of the efforts of famine union in England and demanded an inquiry into the economic condition of the typical villages in India. The fifth resolution called the attention of Government to the grievances of Indian settlers in South Africa. The sixth resolution protested against the Currency Legislation, while the seventh protested against the recent increase of pay of the British soldiers. The Congress then adjourned till Friday.

SIR R. STRACHEY ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 24.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables as follows under date London, 23rd December :—General Sir R. Strachey, in addressing the East Indian Railway shareholders at the half-yearly meeting, said that recent comparisons between English and American railway methods had led him to compare the results of the latter with those of the East Indian Railway figures and the issue was not a[illegible] [illegible] in the Indian lines.

THE MADRAS EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 24.

The first business Session of the Educational Conference was held yesterday afternoon in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association building. There was a large attendance including representatives from several parts of the Presidency. The Session was devoted to the reading of papers by Professors Rungachariar Lackskmiaram Naidu, and J. H. Stone, Principal of the Teacher's College.

BENGAL vs. THE AUTHENTICS.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

The Bengal resumed their innings against the Authentics to-day, and scored so well that the match ended in a draw, their total at call of time being 139 for five wickets ; Hignell Guise, 27.

CEYLON vs. MOFUSSIL.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 24.

Yesterday afternoon Ceylon were all out for 221 of which Lance Corporal Lewis contributed 126. It was an excellent but lucky innings. Lewis was the last man out. His score included one six and 19 fours. Of the bowlers, Barstow was the most successful, taking seven wickets for 66 runs. Gosling took two for 45. Madras went in just after three o'clock and scored 133 for the loss of six wickets. Barstow having made 36, Marsden, 21, and Cayley 17. Resuming to-day the Ceylon total was passed without a separation having been effected. At 261 Phillips was run out for 61. Soon afterwards Bord was caught at point when he had scored 89. The total at tiffin time was 312, the last men being in.

The match ultimately ended in a draw. Several chances were missed in the last half hour, Ceylon's total for nine wickets being 177.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

The undermentioned guests of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lord Northcote at Delhi are expected to-morrow by the Mail Steamer Arabia. Special arrangements have been made for their landing at the Apollo Bunder and the Customs authorities have detailed Mr. Potts, Inspector in the Preventive Service, to look after their baggage and receive duty at the Apollo Bunder. They will be brought ashore in the Royal Indian Marine launches. Arrangements have also been made on board the Arabia to strictly set aside their baggage. They will leave for Delhi in two special trains, departing from the Victoria Terminus, at 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., respectively.

Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse
Baron Massenbach
Major-General Von Machter
Captain Kraemer
Duke of Portland
Duke of Marlborough
Lord Durham
Lord Elcho
Lord Lamington
Lord Creme
Lord Stanley
Lord Scarborough
Lord Errington
Sir J Dickson-Poyder
Sir R Mowbray
Sir G T Goldie
Sir E Vincent
Sir E Ruggles-Brise
Hon G Peel
Hon S Littleton
Hon F Curzon
Col Hon C Harbord

Mr Tennent
Captain Lindsay
Lieut-Col Drummond
Mr Mugnito
Major Dick
Lord and Lady Davie
Mr and Mrs Winsfield Renshaw
Miss Hare
Mr Craigie
General and Mrs Bushman
Lord and Lady Powis
Col and Lady Gilmour
Major Dick
Lord and Lady Llangattock
Sir Michael and Lady Hicks-Beach
Miss Hicks-Beach
Lord Elphinstone
Hon Miss Elphinstone
Lord William Seymour
Miss Seymour
Miss Baird

LIMBDI.

The following programme has been made to commemorate the occasion of the Coronation on the 1st of January at Limbdi :—

1. To observe public holiday.
2. All the public offices and courts are to be closed.
3. Sweetmeats will be distributed to school children.
4. Poor to be feasted.
5. Prayers to be offered in temples of all religions.
6. A Durbar to be held and Imperial Declaration to be read.
7. Illumination will be made at night.
8. Flags and buntings will adorn the buildings.
9. Short termed prisoners to be released.
10. Salutes to be fired.

NEW NOVELS.

Books pour in thousands from the more or less fertile brains of the novelists and still the reader seeks amid a lot of rubbish for an original solution of the problem of life, or for an idea that some other fellow has not had before, but only very occasionally finds it. IN MOTH AND RUST by Mary Cholmondeley, we recognise characters well-drawn, acting in the crisis of their lives as consistently as inconsistent human beings can be expected to do. The vulgar but honest Janet Black is driven by the very sincerity and loyalty of her heart to a course of deception which loses her her lover. He was commonplace to a degree, in the reader's eyes, but in Janet's he was perfection and a fit object for her worship. Mary Cholmondeley touches with a light but skilful hand the men and women of her plots, but she pauses a little too frequently to review sentimentally the workings of the human heart. Two short sketches, GEOFFREY'S WIFE and THE PITFALL, follow MOTH AND RUST, and slight though they be, they are clever and true to life. LAVINIA has all Rhoda Broughton's daring episodes in lovers' engagements, quarrels, and fortuitous rearrangements of the affections. A South African flavour is superadded by having one or two of the heros killed or wounded in engagements during the war. A specially nice orphan girl is peacefully engaged to a cousin for all the years she remembers. As their wedding day approaches she feels no enthusiasm at the prospect, but is quite satisfied to accept the inevitable. Unfortunately an African hero comes invalided into the neighbourhood and Lavinia goes, on mercy bent, to see him at the hospital. At the first glance, "they both know—will know to the end of their lives—what each looks like." This preternatural sharpness is a trifle to the complications of the affections that follow. Delays to Lavinia's marriage luckily intervene, lawyers, illness, and so on, and when the day is close at hand the ordinary vision of her fiance sees the state of the case, and he asserts his determination not to let her marry him. Of course the heroine is equally resolved to sacrifice herself and to make every one uncomfortable all round, but a slow moving train, and an easily lost head settle the matter. The fickle young person is free to wear vicarious weeds until her African hero returns and in the words of Rhoda Broughton, "the grip of his arms is no dream." It does seem a pity that passion and wilfulness and falseness to a promise should reap for Lavinia the happiness that is denied to the man who had always loved her.

Max Pemberton, in THE HOUSE UNDER THE SEA, makes a plain seaman tell the tale of all the wonderful things he has seen on and after the 3rd of May 1899. Storms, wrecks, a ship on fire, devil fishes in caves, life on a rock, a fight with desperate men, a truce and again a struggle to the death, and finally life and sunshine in the upper air, are the portion of the crew and passengers of the "Southern Cross." The story is as exciting and improbable as it is well told. It has sixteen illustrations by A. Forestier.

CECILIA, a Story of Modern Rome, by F. Marion Crawford, as a story of every day life in the Eternal City, has a strange mixture of reality and mysticism. The heroine, a combination of a vestal virgin and a smart American girl, is sufficiently interesting in herself without the gift with which she is endowed of living at will a second sort of dream-life. This latter phase places her in sympathy, very dangerous sympathy, with one of two very charming men, whom she meets on the same day, one being the dream-man she sees in sleep, while her ordinary waking interests are attracted by the other, Guido d'Este, who falls head over ears in love with her without any loss of time. The hesitations and vacillations that the beautiful Cecilia goes through in consequence of the conflicting claims of her waking and dreaming fancies are described in Marion Crawford's best and most indulgent manner. The ordinary lover suffers, of course : while he who appears in dreams, a gallant naval officer, Lamberto Lamberti, seems bound to get the upper hand. There are the machinations of a wicked old Princess, an Aunt of Guido's, who works hard to get him married as she wants some of Cecilia's large fortune to supplement her own and means to get it through Guido. The complicated story is made doubly interesting by the ever beautiful Roman background which its author is past master at supplying, and by the triumphant survival of the strong friendship subsisting between the two heros, in spite of the cross current of love which swirls round them, bringing brain fever to one and general discomfort to the other.

LADY BEATRIX and THE FORBIDDEN MAN, written by an anonymous author, or authoress, and in a light, breezy, smart spirit, records the experiences of a lively girl of 18 in the fashionable world. These doings and trials of a family of four first appeared in "Vanity Fair" and make by no means a dull volume to lighten the tedium of a journey.

ANGELOT by Eleanor C. Price, is a tale of the First Empire, illustrated, where generals, pretty women, [illegible] and fortunes in a bewildering way. The historical novel is not and never will be out-of-date, as long as the author gets the right milieu and the real local colour. This is accomplished by E. C. Price in this Angevin Story. Though there are many tragedies, there is not a complete destruction of every one's chance of happiness and Anjou breathes freely again before the close of the last chapter.

JIM TWELVES is the name of the bluejacket who does most, and talks most also, in the experiences of fifty men of H. M. S. Pimpernel in East Africa. They land to join in a campaign rendered necessary for the bringing of a turbulent Chief to his senses. Twelves has a high opinion of the directors of the King's Navee, for he praises the Admiralty to the other less respectful seamen thus :—

"And I won't have any doubts cast on the Admiralty. Why, at the Admiralty there's an Intellectual Department, full of books, and charts, and the very secretest and most knowin officers sits studyin' them, books and charts from early mornin' to late at night, and decidin' about our shoe-laces and the length of our cap-ribbons. And yet you think helmets and spades and tape comes by chance! Every hair of your head is numbered, widout you're bald. It was the Intellectual Department that discovered about officers and sojers not bein' the only people what had brains to be protected ; it was them that found out that us bluejackets has convolutions of grey cells inside our skulls——"

"Miserable disgusters!" said Eaves.

"It was them," went on Twelves severely, "that discovered it was necessary to keep them convolutions cool. And it was them persuaded the Admiralty to serve out pith helmets, wid orders that each blue-jacket landed in Africa is to be placed under one, and that he ain't to be exposed to the direct rays of the sun no more. Every precaution is to be took to restrain the ardour of the men, which is as much as to say we are to be kept cool."

They don't keep cool, but their deeds make very amusing reading, and Twelves is always ready with his reminiscences or inventions when there is any time for talking. He decides to become a tram-conductor when he gives up the Navee, for he can have "privileges." "Every night, in a four poster. And only holes to punch in tickets. And thirty bob a week. It's a lord's life." W. F. Shannon has made a lively amusing book.

MISS QUILLET, by S. Baring Gould, will not tax the reader's patience long. The heroine is an impossibly careless probationer nurse, and in her very first case manages to do so much damage that there and then her career as a sick-nurse comes to an end. As a daughter she is no better, and her neglect and general recklessness, combined with like qualities in her sisters drive her father into a distasteful second marriage. Anne Quillet, after losing her temper with her step-mother, goes away to find some good to do in the world, and as she has five hundred a year of her own, it is not difficult to find objects for charity. In a marvellously short space of time, she becomes a changed being, and devotes herself to making compensation for the evil she has wrought. She succeeds admirably and gains a husband as a bye-product of both the mischief as well as the good she has accomplished.

THE FOUR FEATHERS, by A. E. W. Mason, would be a powerful story, if the plot and the misery suffered by one man, were not so long drawn out. The character of Harry Faversham is developed from a shorter story by the same author, and evidently the possibility of extending the tale and the torture the hero suffers was a temptation not to be resisted. It is a study in constitutional physical cowardice, and the shrinking of a man, otherwise a most charming being, in face of a possible danger, is viewed by his friends and comrades, very naturally, as a contemptible and inexcusable crime. Harry Faversham is engaged to a fascinating girl, and soon after hears that his regiment is ordered to the Soudan. The terror that the idea of a battle has inspired him with from childhood, seizes hold of him, he dreads a display of cowardice in face of the enemy, and the disgrace such a shirking of his duty would entail on his lady-love. In a moment of desperation he sends in his papers. He had not calculated that his action would be connected with the telegram informing him privately of the order to go to the front. But it was, and just as he is going to the ball which celebrates his engagement, he gets a box containing three white feathers, and three cards from three intimate friends in his regiment. The shock is terrible. He confesses his cowardice to Ethne Eustace, and she, ignorant that his strongest motive was the fear of disgracing her, simply gives him a fourth white feather and dismisses for ever. The poor wretch, stung to madness and to courage, determined that must he could, to recover his lost character, and proves himself in the end to be braver than all others, including the senders of the white feathers. The plot takes a long time to work out, and it is marvellous how each of the actors and on-lookers keeps so accurate a recollection of the sayings and doings of one man. All the fragments of word and action fit like a Chinese puzzle into the whole. Ethne undertakes to make another suitor happy, but Harry Faversham's fine acts and reacts on this engagement in a way that is tantalising. Egypt and Osman Digna and Gordon, and the Mahdi have something to do with the working out of the story. Some of the finest bits are the descriptions of the desert and the Soudan scenes. A very difficult character is well and vividly portrayed in Harry Faversham.

THE SEA LADY, by H. G. Wells, is an excellent piece of fooling, a tale of an up-to-date Mermaid's hair, tail, fascinations and all, swept landward one day on the Folkestone beach, into the bosom of a very matter-of-fact family. The modern Sea Lady and made them see that

"The old ideas of the submarine life as a sort of perpetual game of 'who-hoop' through groves of Coral, diversified by moonlight hair-combings on rocky strands, need very extensive modification. And she drew for a confiding young man," "a picture of a mermaid swinging in a hammock of woven seaweed with that bishops call a 'latter day' novel in one hand and a sixteen candle power phosphorescent fish in the other."

The description of human life as seen by this mermaid was startling to her listeners :—

"All the moments of your life, the life you imagine you are living, the little things you must, the little cares, the extraordinary little duties, day by day, the hypnotic limitations,—all these things are a fancy that has taken hold of you too strongly for you to shake off. You dare n't, you mustn't, you can't. We watch you and sometimes we envy you. Not only for the dry air, and the shadows of trees and the feeling of morning and the pleasantness of many such things, but because your lives begin and end, because you look towards an end. But you are so limited, so tied. The little time you have you use so poorly! You begin and you end and all the time between it is as if you were enchanted, you are afraid to do this that would be delightful to do, you must do that though you know all the time it is stupid and disagreeable. Just think of the things—even the little things—you must n't do. Up there on the Leas in this hot weather all the people are sitting in stuffy ugly clothes—ever so much too much clothes—hot tight boots, you know, when they have the most lovely pink feet, some of them—we see—and they are all with little to talk about and nothing to look at, and bound not to do all sorts of natural things and bound to do all sorts of preposterous things. Why are they bound? Why are they letting life slip by them? just as though they would not all of them presently be dead!"

This outspoken Sea Nymph does not let the grass grow too long under her tail before she does just as she likes and beguiles men after the fashion of the most ancient and most immortal Mermaid of the unregenerate days of the world.

UNCLE CHARLES, adds one to the already long list of John Strange Winter's Novels, without in any way detracting from her credit as a writer of healthy, cheery stories. Her characters are natural, pleasant, optimistic people meeting good and bad luck with courage. To be sure, they always, or nearly always, escape the burden of the last straw. Happy turns in fortune's wheel occur to the heros and heroines at the right moment more frequently than is usual in this hard every-day world. UNCLE CHARLES is the last man one would at first sight select for a hero, but behind his two ruling passions, a love for good things and an absorbing talent for making money on the stock-exchange, he preserves untainted a warm heart and an unwerving loyalty to his friends. His niece and nephew have their difficulties smoothed away by him, difficulties that loomed black in the immediate future. For little hope remained to a struggling artist who had no sooner made his name than his sight began to fail. John Strange Winter gives free play to a good fairy to bring all right, the true lovers are joined, the deserving do not go unrewarded, and benevolence meets with an unusual share of gratitude.

THE NEW STEAMER AILIE.

The light draught paddle steamer Ailie, which was recently built at the Bombay Government Dockyard, to the order of the Public Works Department, and is intended for observation and survey purposes on the upper reaches of the Indus, left yesterday for Karachi, under the command of Lieut. Wilson. The Ailie is built of steel. She is 150 feet in length, 23 feet beam, or 42 feet over the sponsons, 5 feet in depth, and has a draught of 2 feet 6 inches, the latter enabling her to steam into very shallow water. She is fitted with an upper and a bridge deck. On the former there are three cabins and a saloon forward, and two large state cabins and two small cabins aft, while on the bridge deck forward there is an office, a cabin and a bath-room for the chief survey officer. The vessel is fitted throughout with electric light, bath rooms and every other comfort. She is provided with two boilers of the locomotive type designed to burn either wood or coal. The engines and boilers were built in England by Messrs. Plenty and Sons of Newbury, the boilers working to a pressure of 130 pounds to the square inch. The Ailie, in addition, is fitted with steam steering gear, steam capstan and winch forward, and a hand capstan aft, and is covered over all with a corrugated iron roof. The Royal Indian Marine steamer Mayo, Commander C. F. Fletcher, R. I. M., which sailed also for Karachi yesterday, with Captain Marriott R. A. M. C., and 10 native details, will escort the Ailie as far as Karachi.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James McDonald presiding. There were present : The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. A. G. Vigas, Mr. Hajee Usuf Haji Ismail, Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Commissioner, Mr. W. L. Harvey, and the Secretary, Mr. M. N. Wadia.

SANCTION [illegible] PAY.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, stating that a provision of Rs. 3,000 had been made in the budget for 1903-04 to meet the salary of Mr. James Leask in the Assessment Department. Mr. Brunton wished to take privilege leave for 57 days from the 1st February 1903, which would expire on the 27th March 1903, and Mr. Leask would act for him. While so acting Mr. Leask would draw his permanent pay of Rs. 1,000 from the Health Department. As one of the appointments of Divisional Health Officer had been proposed to be abolished from the 1st March 1903, there was no provision in the ensuing year's budget to meet his salary for March 1903. It would, therefore, be necessary to provide Rs. 1,000 in the Health Department budget for 1903-04 on this account and he requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation accordingly.

The sanction applied for was granted and the letter was sent to the Corporation with a recommendation for sanction.

REGULATIONS FOR MUNICIPAL EMPLOYES.

The Committee considered the report of their Sub-Committee on the question of adopting, for Municipal employes certain recent alterations in the Civil Service Regulations. The sub-committee during the course of their report stated that the reasons for which the Government of India had altered Leave Rules must, to some extent at least, apply to the employes of this Municipality. Enquiries had been made by the Commissioner of the Madras, Calcutta, Karachi and Rangoon Municipalities, the two Railways having their termini in Bombay, and the Bombay Port Trust and the Bombay Improvement Trust as to how far the new rules were extended by those bodies to their employes and it was found that the majority of them had already adopted the modified rules. The Sub-Committee, therefore, saw no reason why this Municipality should not adopt them. Under the Leave Regulations framed by the Standing Committee and confirmed by Corporation Resolution No. 7886, dated the 11th October 1900, subject to certain exceptions and modifications, the Civil Service Regulations "for the time being in force, applied 'mutatis mutandis' generally to the case of Municipal officers and servants. The new rules had, therefore, become applicable to Municipal officers and servants, and could only cease to be applicable, if specially excepted. The Sub-Committee were unable to recommend any such exception.

The report was approved of.

WATER-TAX FOR TRADE PURPOSES.

The following report of the Sub-Committee on the question of reducing the rates for water supplied for trade purposes and on the question how funds were to be made available for the laying of a steel main between Vehar and Kurla was approved of.

The Committee appointed by Standing Committee Resolution No. 5525, dated the 10th September 1902, to consider and report on the representation from the Mill Owner's Association, asking for a reduction in the rates charged for water supplied for trade purposes and the Commissioners' remarks thereon, beg to report that they have in consultation with the Commissioner, carefully considered the financial arrangements involved in the request made by the Association and come to the conclusion that in the present condition of Municipal finances it is not desirable to grant the reduction of rates asked for. The Sub-Committee concur with the Commissioner that the rates charged at present for water used for purposes of trade are heavy and may possibly be hampering certain minor industries. But the Commissioner has conclusively shown that the present water taxation can by no means be an insupportable burden on trade as a whole, and, much though the Committee would like to see water given to trade at cheaper rates yet, since this can at present only be done by an increase in the water tax, they do not see their way to recommend that relief should be given to trade by imposing an additional burden on the rate-payers, more especially at a time like the present, when the City has been passing through a succession of calamitous years, and meeting very heavy calls for plague expenditure, direct and indirect. With reference to Standing Committee Resolution No. 5527, dated the 10th September 1902, which refers this to this Sub-Committee, for consideration and report, the Commissioner's letter No. 16369, dated the 2nd September 1902, regarding the laying of a steel main between Kurla and Vehar, in which the Commissioner suggests that steps be taken to make the water receipts approximate more closely to the outgoings, the Sub-Committee beg to invite attention to Corporation Resolution No. 5493, dated the 8th September 1902, and to state that as the Corporation desire to re-consider the question of using steel water pipes in place of cast-iron pipes after obtaining the opinion of an expert and as the main cannot be laid until a final decision is arrived at on the subject, it is at present unnecessary for them to consider how the funds required for laying the main are to be arranged for.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned till Monday next.

OBITUARY notices of the late editor of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington Museum, omitted two interesting features of his career. One is that he was in early life an Anglican clergyman, a devoted adherent of Newman, and curate of the once famous church of St. Saviour's, Leeds, which was founded and endowed by Dr. Pusey. The other is that he shot woodcock on the present site of Lowndes-square, in days when Sir John Mowbray, the late "Father" of the House of Commons, used as a Westminster schoolboy, to shoot wild-duck and snipe in Chelsea and Battersea.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

DRESS FOR THE MATRON.

WINTER BRIDAL FASHIONS.

THE CARE OF THE TEETH.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

Our sex would seem to be entering on the age of eternal youth. If a simple stranger were to study our smart shop windows or to read our fashion papers he would soon come to the conclusion that all the women in England are young, that they all possess tall, slender figures, and that they all must be beautiful since they dare to wear such dazzling colours. Attention appears to be paid no longer to appropriate designs for costumes of the middle-aged or elderly matron. The reason is obvious. No broad line of demarcation now exists between dress for the young and dress for the older generation, for the simple reason that nowaday no woman allows herself to be old. For some years past there has been a growing revolt on the part of our mothers against the black silk gown, so stiff that it "stands alone," the hideous stiff erections formerly called caps, the shapeless mantle, and the barbaric ornaments of jet. Their emancipation is now complete. There is really and truly little difference between their dress and that of the younger woman. The stiff, ungraceful black silk has give way to fine, soft materials. The pretty white hair is dressed as carefully as in youth, with becoming waves which soften the lines engraved by the finger of time. The shapeless mantle has given way to the smart, well-cut wrap. A softening effect can be given to afternoon dresses made of fine zibeline by the addition of plenty of fine lace. Good fur is also much used with excellent effect. There are several pretty, soft shades of purple and mauve to be seen at present, which are extremely suited to the elderly face. Nothing, again, could be more beautiful for these dresses than a fine cloth in one of the new shades of petunia brought out this season. Then plain or figured mousselines worn over white or over colour are very chic just now for the dress of the smart matron.

Nature is usually kind to the December bride, and showers blessings upon her in the shape of perfect weather. All the world loves a bride, and all women love the bride's clothes. "What did the bride wear ?" is a universal question after a wedding. Here are some suggestions for winter brides. A beautiful white satin gown is trimmed with insertion and embroidered with true lovers' knots and tassels in pearls and silver. The front panel is made of chiffon frills, while the train is of satin or brocade, lined with chiffon frills. The bride, however, should consult her own individual style of beauty in the making of her gown ; and, while all brides are supposed to be pretty, the December bride in particular will find that she can soften her face and her figure by making her gown of some of the beautiful new, thin stuffs which are offered in such profusion and at such moderate prices. There is a silk mull which is very moderate in price. It is white, and it does not take a great deal to make a gown. The lining can be of plain white taffeta, which is very inexpensive, or it can be of peau de soie, or of white Watteau silk, and this is the very latest note from Paris. The lining in this case should be cut precisely as though it were the gown itself. There is also a silver gauze material, which looks as though thin silver threads were woven in the white ; this is called cloth of silver, and if thin enough, it is very pretty ; but do not choose the heavy cloth of silver, which is entirely too stiff for a bride's dress, and looks more like tapestry. Silk tulle, in white, silver white gauze, silk gauze, silk lawn, mull, and the large family of chiffons are all used for brides dresses and excellent they are for the purpose. Veiling, silk canvas, crepe de Paris, and all the crepes de Chine are good.

In the heavy materials there is panne silk, which looks like velvet, panne velvet, and the Liberty silks. There is a beautiful thin peau de soie, as soft as Surah, which makes up well, and for this the bride will find that she need not use very expensive trimmings. The momentous question of a dress is one for the bride to personally settle, for really a bride can wear a perfectly plain gown, or she can wear one that is elaborate ; but if she is not going to spend a great deal of money on material, it would be wise to choose the ruffles and the lace insertion, the insets and the medallions that cover a multitude of cheap sins. There are Persian trimmings in white which look very well on the bride's gown, and if she be of an industrious turn of mind she can take a white taffeta, and embroider it with white orchids, and be altogether elegant. The veil is worn in the new way, looped up with many pearls and orange blossoms, is of tulle. The bride's veil depends on the bride's family. [illegible] family lace is available, it can speedily be converted into a bride's veil. If the [illegible] piece be very small, the bride can wear two veils, with the ruffled veil of tulle falling [illegible] of the gown. Two veils are very [illegible] worn where the real lace veil is short, and the effect is really better than though the lace veil were the only one. The bride should carry a shower bouquet, tied with wide and narrow satin ribbons. A dainty design for the bridesmaids' frocks is in scarlet tucked chiffon, trimmed with white chiffon chou, with paste centres, and worn with white lace coats. The hats are of scarlet velvet, with a white chou and paste buckle ; the bouquet is composed of white flowers and scarlet berries. The same idea could be carried out in turquoise. In that event the hat should be of black velvet. The little bridesmaid's would wear similar dresses, but in a more simple style. The inevitable page wears a velvet coat, with satin waistcoat and breeches.

The bridal toilet is no longer absolutely conventional. The tastes—simple, ostentatious, artistic—are manifested in every fold of lustrous satin or fleecy lace. Family pearls are worn quite as much as the wreath of orange blossoms. Other flowers—roses, chrysanthemums, lilac, lillies of the valley sweet peas—are quite as permissible as the traditional blossoms sacred from time immemorial to the use of the bride. Perhaps in no detail is the individuality of the wearer more thoroughly demonstrated than in the arrangement of the bridal veil. Time was when every fair maid hid her blushes under the soft clouds of illusion, or the spider-web meshes of lace. Only the faintest glimpse of a pretty face was considered good form on the way to the altar. Coming back—that was a different affair. The veil was then thrown back, that all the world might see the beautiful young wife. The conventional fashion is, of course, still adhered to by people with old-fashioned ideas. For very young brides the simple, unaffected fashion of wearing the veil drawn taut to the head, after the vogue of a baby cap, and bordered with a garland or with white button roses, is exquisitely charming and novel. This is, however, only recommended to extremely youthful brides. For those who desire something absolutely uncommon and artistic, the strange Oriental style of draping the veil is suggested. It is exceedingly trying to any except those possessing the most regular features and most expressive eyes. The bandeaux of pearls above the folds of the lace accentuate the Eastern effect. The inscrutability of the sphinx is as nothing to the calm, unabashed, rapt gaze which should accompany such a head-dress. The "modern" girl and the athletic girl are urged to beware of a bridal veil arranged in Egyptian fashion. Last year the beautiful daughter of Mrs. Brown Potter startled every body by the audacious and bizarre fashion in which she wore her bridal veil. She looked very fascinating as she went up the aisle, her veil drawn back from a deep point on her forehead, and behind each ear a huge cluster of white chrysanthemums. The girl who wears her veil after this fashion should be able to look the world squarely in the face with superb self-possession with out one blush or tremor.

Not all the pretty young woman's fads concern her frocks and frills. It is a fact that fair femininity has honoured her adorer so far as to permit his face to be photographed on her arm, above her heart, or on her rounded shoulder. The idea occurred to a fair American to tattoo her husband's likeness on her arm, who whispered it to kindred spirits. At once they were seized with the novelty—and the possible unique diversions that the decorated arm would cause when shown before society. Each of the enlightened ones longed to try the experiment, if only a process could be found which would make the picture last for a shorter time than eternity. If there is one thing which is absolutely essential to the average girl it is variety ; so it would never do to stamp upon her arms likeness which would withstand the changing seasons of time and her own heart. Why couldn't a photograph be printed on the flesh in the same manner that fancy pillows, screens, and even dainty handkerchiefs are decorated ? There is some method of transfer, of sensitising fabrics, so why not flesh. Finally a photographer was found who would put the idea to [illegible]. So it came [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] gether too novel [illegible] so in an [illegible] girls appeared with [illegible] their fair flesh.

Much may be done by personal effort to prevent the misery of toothache. If only more attention were paid to the proper cleansing of the teeth after each meal and to the avoidance of injurious foods, less would be heard about the rotten condition of teeth in the present day. If it is not possible to use the toothbrush after every meal, the mouth must at least be thoroughly cleaned both night and morning. When animal food has been taken an effort ought to be made to wash out the mouth with cold water when the toothbrush is not available. Any particles of food must be also at once removed by a toothpick as they are largely answerable for dental decay. The saliva and warmth of the mouth subjects these germs to a chemical process under, which they become acid and affect the enamel. This in turn softens till a small hole is made which gradually enlarges until the nerves are exposed and inflammation of the root sets in. Tartar is also due to the secretions of the mouth produced by food, which gradually dry and harden on the teeth. The toothbrush must be round in shape and not too stiff. It should also be small, so as to be able to reach every part of the mouth, and care must be taken to clean the teeth just as much inside as out as tartar collects freely at the back of the teeth. Many dentists order alum to be used for a few days at a time as a tooth-powder. It is a strong astringent and helps to get rid of the destructive tartar. It is sure that every woman would take care not to neglect her teeth if she realized that in many cases offensive breath is the unpleasant result of decayed teeth in the mouth. Nor would she grudge the time and energy spent over frequent brushing if she only realised that want of proper attention in cleaning is quite enough to bring about this unpleasant result. Sometimes a few drops of Condy's fluid in the water or a little camphor in the tooth-powder will check any tendency to this affliction. In cases where dyspepsia is the result of the mischief this, again, is often produced by the absence of sufficient teeth in the right place for the purpose of mastication and deglutition.

People should not hesitate to accept the aid of false teeth when once they have lost the back molars, as not only is less work thrown on the digestion, but the front teeth will soon wear out if they have all the work to perform. Well-made false teeth of the best quality are exceedingly comfortable and perfectly sanitary, in every way. To ensure this comfort, however, it is absolutely necessary to put yourself in the hands of a really good dentist and pay a good man for his attentions and his wares. Of all cheap and nasty productions, cheap false teeth are perhaps the worst. Among other evils, cases of mercurial poisoning have been known to have occurred solely from the use of vermilion, the pigment consisting of mercuric sulphide, for dyeing the cheap imitation gums. It seems hardly necessary to point out the danger of wearing false teeth during sleep. They should always be removed at night, and also before the afternoon nap in which many older women indulge. It is very important for future comfort to allow the gums full time for healing and hardening before allowing them to bear the pressure of a plate. Rubbing or washing the gums with a little paregoric will help to harden them, and if the soreness is intense the victim may try as an alternative a dressing of pulverised alum on tender spots. Do not be depressed if your artificial teeth are decidedly uncomfortable when first worn, as it invariably takes a few weeks to accommodate them to the mouth. Commence with a pulpy diet, no harder to chew than bread and milk or rice puddings and so manipulate your new possession on the principle that it is better to learn to walk before attempting to run. Much can be done to preserve the natural teeth by avoidance of injurious foods and drinks. Many dentists believe the flavoured sweets and especially acid drops are the great cause of the premature decay in the teeth of the youth of the present generation. It is also asserted with reason that the snow white flour now in general use is gradually starving the teeth and bones of the growing young. Extremes of hot and cold drinks are another source of mischief. It is said that the fair Americans, who are special offenders in this respect, pay a heavy penalty by premature loss of teeth and youthful looks. Breathing through the mouth also exposes the teeth to cold and possible inflammation.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

Visitors to London from the country or abroad, are always greatly impressed by the enormous amount of traffic that is daily traversing its streets, and, above all, by the masterly manner in which it is regulated by the police. Yet in spite of the able direction and control which the police exercise, the flow of traffic has been steadily increasing day by day, and now the streets at certain times in the day become so congested as to prove a serious delay to business men and a danger to all who have business to transact in the Metropolis. We are glad to state that shortly a royal commission is to sit to consider the question of London's traffic, and to try and find some means how it can be better regulated. A large number of cyclists ride in the City, some using their machines for business and others as a means of traversing the distance between their offices and suburban homes, and these men would welcome any improvement, as, under the present state of chaos, they run tremendous risk of meeting with a serious, if not fatal, accident.

The authorities at the General Post Office are seriously moving in the matter of cycles for the use of certain of their employes, and have invited tenders for the supply of large quantities of cycle fittings and parts. Apparently the G. P. O. authorities cherish the old adage "Better late than never," and after the postal authorities of other countries have made extensive use of the cycle, are now coming out of their shells with a flourish of trumpets, and taking up the cycle in real earnest. Cycles have been employed in the postal service for some time, but only in a half-hearted manner, yet the saving of time and money has been fully demonstrated by their use and now the authorities are going to considerably add to their number. Some of the poor postmen, who have for years been obliged to trudge on foot with heavy sacks of letters, or parcels swung over their backs, will appreciate the action of their officials. They will be quicker on their rounds and their duties will be considerably lightened.

The two cycle shows are over and an interesting census is published by "The Cyclist" of the number of machines exhibited. At the "National" the bicycles numbered 487, made up by 380 single rear-driven safeties, 2 tandems and 105 motor bicycles. There were 28 tricycles which comprised 16 direct steerers, 1 manumotive, 8 motor tricycles, 1 motor tandem tricycle and 2 carriers. At the "Stanley" the numbers were considerably in advance of the above, the total number of bicycles being 1,095, i. e., 893 single rear-driven safeties 3 tandems, 1 front driver and 198 motor bicycles. The tricycle numbered 33, made up as follows : 18 direct steerers, 8 motor tricycles, 3 motor quads, and 9 carriers. From these figures one may easily see the rapid advancement made by the motor bicycle. Three years ago the number of motor bicycles at both the shows only amounted to 1, and two years ago, to 11, now 303 machines of this class were on exhibition.

The highway surveyor of the Morpeth Rural District Council is a man who makes great use of his cycle in execution of his duties, which naturally entail a large amount of travelling over the roads under his supervision. During the first nine months of the present year he has travelled no less a distance than 9,288 miles, which means an average per day of forty miles. Besides cycling, he has covered a matter of 176 miles per foot, has driven 161 miles, and accomplished 216 miles by rail.

Poor Constant Huret makes but poor progress towards recovery from the accident he sustained early in the season whilst training. From the first we were given to understand that the injuries were serious, but few thought that he would have to keep his bed for so many weary weeks. Quite recently the doctors decided that if his leg was to be saved another operation was imperative, and the operation was made. Dr. Hallopean, a young surgeon, had the case in hand, and with great skill bound the splintered bones together with silver wire and replaced them in their original position. So far all is successful, but it is early yet to give any definite opinion as to the final result of the operation.

A cable received from New York announces that "Major" Taylor has left for Australia, where he will ride during their summer season. From Australia he intends returning to France, making Paris his headquarters next season. He is dissatisfied with his treatment by the American racing men, and intends leaving them alone for a time. It is stated that Taylor is to receive £3,000 for his world's racing trip. This with the prize money he may win, will give a nice little lining to his pocket.

After the Stanley and National Cycle Shows in London, comes the great show at the Grand Palais, Paris, and this year all previous exhibitions are expected to be eclipsed. The Parisians who are interested in cycling and motoring are eagerly looking forward to Dec. 10th when the exhibition opens and many manufacturers and agents from this country will cross over. The demand for space has been so great as to necessitate the promoters to reduce in all instances the space applied for.

A great attraction has been secured by the management of the Royal Aquarium. A living man chimpanzee "Cousin" has been brought there from the Congo River by a sailor, who purchased him from the South African traders as an altogether exceptional specimen of a man chimpanzee. It may, indeed supply the vacancy created by "the missing link." His most notable characteristic is his quickness in imitating. Clothed and treated like a child, he dines at table genteely, feeding with a knife and fork. Then he smokes cigars and cigarettes and strikes his own match wherewith to kindle the weed. He works with pen and pencil and plays football. Once when a "passenger" by a train, he gently took from the hands of a traveller a handkerchief and wiped the window to look out. Amongst these feats he includes riding a tricycle—and does it in seven different ways. He can stand on his head, in the saddle, he can steer it backwards, and can do a sumersault out of the saddle. He can also ride the ordinary bicycle, which when his machine requires lubrication he takes the oil-can and manipulates the can like an expert cyclist. By acclimatising him it is hoped he may reach a good old age.

Many riders prefer the back pedalling brake in preference to the hand applied brake. No doubt in cases of emergency the back pedalling method acts more powerfully. A too sudden application of the brake, however, entails a severe strain on the rim and is liable to cause it to run obliquely. The rim for this reason should be soundly constructed so that it will retain its rotundity under any braking stress. In this respect the Dunlop rim is unsurpassed being mathematically true and properly built up will never develop any inequalities.

[illegible] gifts were formerly the custom amongst all the European Courts on friendly terms with each other, and to a certain extent, according to a writer in the "Lady's Realm," it is still the case. Between England and the Courts of Berlin and Coburg this was especially the case in the days of the late Queen, and it is likely that it will be kept up under the rule of King Edward. Queen Victoria used to send her relations at Coburg and Berlin huge plum-puddings and mince-pies and many other articles of British Christmas fare, whilst she received from Germany many delicacies. It is said that Kaiser Wilhelm is specially fond of plum-puddings and mince-pies, and that he very much appreciated these British Christmas presents.

A TOURIST IN UGANDA.

BY HERBERT SAMUEL, M.P.

In no tropical country have Christian missions met with such genuine success in recent years as in the Kingdom of Uganda. Every Englishman there that one meets declares without hesitation that their work has borne admirable fruit. Among the Swahili tribes of the East African coast, among the Masai, the Nandi, the Lumbwa, the Wa-Kavirondo peoples through whose territory the traveller passes on his road, the missionaries have, indeed, been able to effect little. In Uganda they have been received with cordiality and followed with enthusiasm. By the Protestant missions alone, twenty-six thousand natives, after having been taught to read and instructed in the principles of Christianity, have been baptised ; and over two thousand native teachers have been trained. The Roman Catholic missions also have a large following.

At the Protestant headquarters at Mango, the native capital of Uganda, there is a large school with between eight hundred and a thousand pupils, where religion, reading, and writing are taught ; arithmetic, which seems specially congenial to the Waganda, is eagerly learnt ; a few pupils are learning English ; and although the school has been open for only four years, a very large part of the teaching is efficiently conducted by natives locally trained. Here also is an industrial school where youths are taught printing, binding, carpentering, furniture-making, rope-making, brick-making and bricklaying, and where a number of books, pamphlets, and official papers are well set up and printed by native boys. There is near by a roomy hospital with eighty beds, built by native labour gratuitously given. A great cathedral church, over 200 feet long, to seat between three and four thousand people, is nearing completion.

It is profoundly impressive to attend a Sunday service, held during the building of the new church, in one of the large schoolrooms. Imagine a long hall with whitewashed walls, unglazed openings for windows, a beaten earth floor, a thatch roof supported by rows of palm trunks ; along one side, sitting in serried lines on antelope or goatskin mats spread on the floor, some hundreds of negro men, clothed in long gowns of spotless white, a few with white or tweed European coats as well ; along the other side an almost equal number of women, some in drapery of coloured linen but most of them wearing the orange-red bark-cloth dresses ; the faces of the people of a true negro type, yet the nose not very broad, the lips not very thick, the head small, the ears finely shaped, the expression as a rule intelligent ; here and there, sitting on chairs, a few English of both sexes, the missionaries and teachers. Imagine the service conducted by an ordained native clergyman, well known as a chief controlling a vast district, and once a general commanding large armies in the wars against the neighbouring peoples. Imagine the large congregation sitting in complete decorum, following with a real interest all that is said, reading the responses from their Prayer-books, joining in a deep "Amen" at the end of each prayer, rising in groups of six or eight to receive the Communion from the hands of the surpliced minister—and then you will realise, not unfaithfully, a typical Sunday service in the capital of far-off Uganda.

If the annexation of Uganda results in nothing more than the elevation of the morals and the development of the intelligence of its remarkable people through the work of the missions, and in their greater security and material comfort through the watchful care of British administrators, the English people would be well repaid for the lives and the money they have spent in this region. These results have undoubtedly been partly achieved already, and likely to accrue in a constantly increasing degree. The annexation, further, has enabled the stoppage of the slave trade. It has prevented, again, the establishment, otherwise certain, of a rival European power between the Soudan and British East Africa, with command of the head-waters of the Nile. But whether the Protectorate will also prove profitable financially is a more doubtful point. The soil is very fertile. There is a good deal of rubber. Almost any tropical product can be grown with success. There are rumours that gold, petroleum, and other valuable minerals are likely to be found. Domestic animals thrive. The outward freights on the railway are fairly low—a penny per ton per mile for almost all products ; rubber, which is charged 2 1-2d., being one of the exceptions. The climate is agreeable, though somewhat malarious. The people are eager to work in order to obtain the means to buy European articles ; and the cost of labour is very low—three rupees (four shillings) a month being the usual wage. The taxes, which are less than the exactions under the old native regime, are in most districts readily paid. But on the other hand, so many tropical countries have been opened to commerce in recent years that their products almost glut the market ; the mineral wealth of Uganda is still no more than a sanguine conjecture ; the distance from the coast remains, in spite of railway facilities, a serious difficulty ; most of the small trade is in the hands of Indians, and almost all the rest of it in the hands of Germans ; there is at present only one firm of European planters in the whole Protectorate, and they have not yet been long enough established to make, or to expect, any considerable profit and the local revenue, though increasing, covers only a fourth of the expenses of administration. The railway also will probably show a large deficit for many years, for the working expenses are considerable and the interest on the capital expenditure amounts to a large annual sum. Unless valuable minerals are found, and unless the plateaux of the East Africa Protectorate are speedily colonised by a number of settlers, the British people will have to take consolation in the solidarity of their East African dominions and in the progress of the natives, for the heavy charge which, for a long time to come, is likely to fall on the Exchequer.

One can return home from Uganda by marching overland to a point on the Nile from which a launch runs down to Khartoum. The whole journey takes from five to nine weeks, according to one's good or bad fortune in catching the steamer. Unable to give so much time, I preferred to return by the Railway and through Mombasa, but for the sake of variety I made the passage of the Victoria Nyanza canoe instead of by steamer.

My canoe was a large boat, about forty feet long and five feet broad amidships. The bottom was a simple hollowed tree trunk ; the sides were made of planks ; the joins covered with strips of wood firmly stitched with wickerwork ; the whole boat was painted a bright red. A striking feature in the Uganda canoe is the prow, a long curved piece of wood attached to the keel, standing well away from the boat, and rising six feet or more above the water. Surmounting it are a pair of antelope's horns hung with bells ; between them is a kind of bouquet of red parrot's and blackcock's feathers ; below them the prow is covered with a strip of goat's skin edged at the bottom with a circlet of blue beads and white cowrie-shells. From the horns on the prow to the nose of the boat itself runs a string from which hangs a fringe of dry grass. In the bow of the boat was built a shelter of branches, under which my chair was set ; twenty two paddlers, eleven on each side, sat on the thwarts ; along the middle my baggage and the food of the men were distributed and the headman and my two servants found a resting place. One of the crew was always at work baling the water which leaked through the seams. In this craft I spent eight days, running to an island or to the nearest coast whenever a storm threatened and camping every night on land.

From before sunrise till late in the afternoon the men would wield their small paddles, in perfect time, always with a stroke of fifty or fifty-one to the minute. Over the quiet water all day long fell the plaintive songs of one of the men and the deep refrains chanted by the crew. White against the sky flew flocks of water-fowl. Occasionally one could hear the snorting and see the bulky head of a hippopotamus rising to breathe. The scenery among the islands and along the shores was often wonderfully beautiful. They were peaceful days that I spent in that canoe.

I landed for a while at Jinja, the British station close to the Ripon Falls where Speke forty years ago, at last saw the Nile taking its rise from the Victoria Nyanza. Here from a height one may view an arm of the lake penned in by hills thickly clothed with forest ; at one [illegible] falls, not very high but broad and very beautiful, their line effectively broken by a couple of rocky islets ; and then, between steep wooded banks, the majestic river rolling forward on its journey of three thousand miles to the far-off Mediterranean. Here and there a crocodile shows his long head ; here and there a hippopotamus rises and sinks again ; patches of the water are alive with big fish ; ducks, cormorants, gulls, and fish-eagles fly singly or in flocks across the broad river ; and a mile away one may catch a glimpse of the Union Jack over the fort on the hill, floating out in the breeze, symbolising the British rule which has followed, long after, in the wake of the great explorer.

So I made my way with this and other [illegible] round the north-east of the Victoria Nyanza to Port Florence once more ; thence by rail to Mombasa and so home, via Aden and Brindisi. And that was the end of the enjoyable holiday of one of the first tourists to visit Uganda.

I had lived in a delightful climate, the pleasure of the journey not marred by an hour's ill-health, nor even spiced by a day's hardship. The natives among whom I had been were invariably friendly. I had travelled through the whole length of British East Africa and had learnt much of the ancient and deeply interesting kingdom of Uganda. On the beautiful inland sea I had spent some memorable days. And my absence from London had lasted no more than eleven weeks. Can I doubt that the time is near at hand when many another jaded Londoner will make his way into those charming regions, and there, absorbing the beauties of tropical Africa, watching the ways of primitive man, find an interest and a repose which Europe cannot give ?—"Westminster."

EXCITING AERIAL VOYAGE.

A LADY'S ADVENTUROUS BALLOON TRIP.

The trip made by Mr. Leslie Bucknall in his new balloon proved to be a most exciting one. The aerial voyage began at the Crystal Palace and ended at Westenhanger, near Folkestone.

It was after passing Maidstone that the excitement began. "Suddenly," says Mr. Bucknall, according to the account in the "Daily Mail," [illegible]

[illegible]

"When we had settled down it was discovered that my lady's arm was broken and [illegible] Mr. Bu[illegible] [illegible] hanging on to the valve [illegible]

"I [illegible] shaken [illegible], strange to say [illegible] [illegible] hours to disentangle from the [illegible] tree, was quite uninjured."

It is notified that service in the Royal Naval Reserve cannot be permitted to count towards service for the Long Service Medal.

LOVAT'S SCOUTS.

LORD ROBERTS'S TRIBUTE TO SCOTTISH REGIMENTS.

The Whitehall Rooms at the Hotel Metropole, [illegible] was filled with members of the London [illegible] Association on Saturday, November [illegible], assembled at a banquet given in honour of Lord Lovat and the officers of Lovat's Scouts. The Mackintosh of Mackintosh presided, and among the guests were Lord Roberts, Lord Tweedmouth and Archdeacon Sinclair.

The toast, "The Imperial Forces of the Empire," was proposed by Lord Tweedmouth, who said if [illegible] ten years ago a man had ventured to prophesy that we could keep in the field for three years a force of 250,000 men, involving the despatching of 400,000 men, 6,000 or 7,000 miles across the sea, that man would have been called a vain glorious boaster. He concluded by paying an eloquent tribute to Lord Roberts.

Lord Roberts, who was cheered again and again, in responding, said it gave him great pleasure to take part in the entertainment of Lord Lovat and his Scouts. He would not say very much about the Imperial Forces, but he would say with regard to the Navy that it was they who really enabled the Army to have any guns in Ladysmith, and in this connection he must mention [illegible] Scott and Captain Hedworth Lambton, as what they would have done without them he did not know. The Army did their duty, and the Auxiliary Forces were of the greatest possible [illegible]. He remembered how delighted he was when he heard that the Militia and Volunteers were coming out. He expressed his firm belief that to whatever parts of the world the Army and the Auxiliary forces might be [illegible] to serve they would uphold the honour of [illegible] country. For more than [illegible] years Highland regiments—Scotch regiments—[illegible] fought in every part of our great Empire, and on all occasions had distinguished themselves. He did not think there was a single Scotch regiment with which he had not served, whether kilted or otherwise. He was fortunate in Afghanistan [illegible] with him two Scotch regiments. When he [illegible] entitled to have supporters to his arms he took a Highlander for one of his [illegible]. (Cheers.) In South Africa they had representatives [illegible] regiment and [illegible] they behaved. [illegible] they could understand how delighted he was when he heard [illegible] Lord Lovat's Scouts were coming out to serve in South Africa. They took part in 21 engagements. He [illegible] made a note of their losses. Fifteen were killed, including two officers. He had been told that 15 per cent. of the regiment came from Inverness, and that only [illegible] came from south of the [illegible]. Thirty-five were wounded, and eight died of disease. That was a record of which any regiment might be proud. (Cheers.)

The toast of "The Lovat Scouts" was proposed by the Chairman in an appreciative speech. Lord Lovat replied. He said the [illegible] spirit in the Highlanders was as strong now as in the days of the [illegible], but now instead of going to the Lowlands for their cattle they went to South Africa for them, and he had heard that a gentleman in South Africa had said the Highlanders were the best cattle-lifters he had ever met. (Laughter.)

During the evening the following telegram was received from the King:—"The King thanks you for your loyal greeting, and is glad that Lord Lovat and the officers of the Lovat Scouts are receiving worthy recognition of their admirable services in South Africa."

AN ACRE OF CITY LAND.

CHARTEREDS AND S. AFRICAN'S NEW OFFICES.

Probably the most expensive and certainly the most interesting building now nearing completion in the City, says the "Westminster," is the great block of offices which Messrs. Gordon and Gunton, the Finsbury House architects, are erecting in Finsbury-Circus for Mr. Alfred Beit.

The eighty years lease of the ground was bought at public auction from the Bridge House estates two years ago for a ground rent of £18,000 a year, and the ground measures almost exactly one acre. The cost of the building, which will soon be ready for occupation, will be nearly £400,000; so that Mr. Beit's total investment over eighty years will be £1,840,000.

Should Mr. Beit and his heirs succeed in keeping this building well filled with tenants the gross return for the period of the lease will be over £5,[illegible], the present rental value being estimated at £[illegible] to £70,000 per annum. It is a matter of simple arithmetic to estimate roughly the huge profit which will accrue to the estate of the South African millionaire from this bold investment in City property.

The block fills the south-east segment of Finsbury-circus. On the garden side it rises from a double basement to seven floors. On the London-wall side the narrowness of the streets makes it necessary to reduce the height above ground to three floors. While architecturally it is a complete building, a bold and handsome example of Italian renaissance, the block is divided into five separate sections, which are probably destined to become the homes of a multitude of South African mining and investment companies. The Chartered Company is leading the way, having taken at a large rental the entire centre fifth of the building. Messrs. Wernher, Beit, and Co., will take another section. A bank is in treaty for one part of the ground floor, and Messrs. [illegible] are to be reinstated on the site of their former offices.

In the construction of the building Messrs. Gordon and Gunton have adopted the American steel-frame system, with the usual English limitations. The building is of steel throughout, and would have [illegible] saving, but our obsolete Building Acts insist upon brick or stone walls of a certain thickness, and in accordance with them the outer walls are built up from a totally unnecessary base, four feet in width. Another interesting point in connexion with the building is the fact that it draws its water supply from two artesian wells, an immense saving to the owners which the water companies are not likely to appreciate. The building is finished throughout with marble and seasoned oak, and will be quite the most luxuriously appointed in the City.

A NO BREAKFAST CAMPAIGN.

An active no breakfast campaign was decided upon at a meeting in Manchester, when it was decided to form a Physical Health Culture Society, with the Lord Mayor of Manchester as president and Sir James Fergusson, M. P., as one of the vice-presidents. About one hundred persons came forward to testify as to the benefit they had derived from abstaining from the "delights of the breakfast table."

Sydney Smith it was who once made an amazing calculation as to how many waggon-loads of food of all kinds he had consumed since his birth: the result was prodigious and fearful to contemplate. The stories at this meeting, says the "Westminster," were quite as wonderful in their way, and speaker after speaker came forward to testify how astonishingly little food was needed to keep the human machine in working order. Two meals a day were emphatically declared to be sufficient, and emphasis was laid on the fact that the new system would be a welcome relief to the drudgery of the household. "Imagine half of the work of the kitchen saved at one stroke by this simple change," cried one speaker, with appealing glances at the ladies in the audience.

Not only was breakfast barred, but most of the speakers denounced hot suppers which were declared to be not only unnecessary, but in the highest degree unsafe.

The no-breakfast plan was hailed as being an invaluable cure for dyspepsia.

ARMOUR FOR FOOTBALL PLAYERS.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says that at Denver, Colorado—where the battles come from—the "armour" worn by the University of Colorado players in their match with the Denver Athletic Club is on exhibition. It consists of four [illegible] of apparatus. The one about which there is the greatest protest is a breast-plate, which was [illegible] by the captain of the University team. This consists of a piece of sheet-iron about as heavy as the material used in the manufacture of stovepipes. It is heart-shaped, the indentation going under the chin, and the outside part coming up high enough completely to protect the lungs. It is sufficiently deep to extend well down over the ribs. This is riveted to a heavy piece of leather, and was strapped around the body of the player, under his football uniform. The second item was a head protector. A piece of sheet-iron was found running down the centre of the pad. Two other bits of sheet-iron were found embedded in the shoulder-pads.

THE "SPIDER" IN REAL LIFE.

The "Spider" of "The Silver King" has found another counterpart in real life. George Dickinson, a notorious burglar, of Philadelphia, belonged to a good family and is educated, but an ungovernable criminal instinct made him a burglar and caused him to serve several terms in prison. Two years ago Dickinson settled in Philadelphia, kept his criminal career a profound secret, and eventually became a member of a prosperous firm of shirt manufacturers. During the day he was a respectable business man, and at night he plied his vocation of burglar. He is a skilful mechanic, made his own "professional" implements, and had a jeweller's furnace and crucibles at home in which he melted down the gold and silver he stole. He always committed his burglaries at midnight, wore evening dress, and conducted his operations in the most stylish and gentlemanly manner—so the "Daily Mail" states.

RHODESIAN RAILS. TWO MILLIONS TO BE SPENT.

The British South Africa Company has decided to expend two million pounds on railways in Rhodesia. One million pounds will be expended immediately, and it is expected that the work to be done for that amount will be completed by the end of next year. It will include the construction of the Cape-to-Cairo Railway up to the Victoria Falls, and the cost of the steel bridge which will span the Zambesi at that point.

[illegible] of 1903 the second sum, probably of one million pounds, will be [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] the Cape to Cairo line North of the Zambesi to the [illegible] of the Kafue, a distance of 300 miles, in which [illegible] of [illegible] copper, lead, and zinc have been made.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Diseases of the Skin. No case of disease of the skin [illegible] which [illegible] has failed to be benefited [illegible] have been properly [illegible]. In scrofulous and scorbutic affections they are [illegible]. Scurvy and eruptions, which [illegible] all other modes of treatment and gradually become worse, have been completely cured by Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills, which root out the disease from the blood itself, and leave the constitution free from every morbid taint. In the nursery Holloway's Ointment should be ever at hand; it will give ease in sprains, contusions, burns, scalds, and infantile eruptions, and may always safely be applied by any ordinary attendant.

MARK TWAIN AND THE KING.

[illegible] AMENDED OBITUARIES.

The [illegible] of Mark Twain's [illegible] birthday was, as he said, [illegible]. As a matter of fact, he is [illegible]. His birthday was celebrated by a [illegible] of friends [illegible] at the Metropolitan Club, New York, writes the "Westminster Gazette."

Mr. W. D. Howells, the novelist, read an [illegible] sonnet eulogising Mark Twain, and Mr. Thomas B. Reed made a highly humorous speech in which he declared that their guest's worst defect was [illegible].

Mr. Chauncey Depew described how he presented Mark Twain to the present King of England when Prince of Wales, at Homburg. "The Prince," he said, "gave a dinner and said to me, 'I would have invited Twain if I thought he had any clothes.' I replied, 'Mark has some clothes.' He said, 'Bring him down immediately,' and Mark was brought down forthwith."

Every time Mark Twain rose to reply to the speakers, the "Daily Mail's" correspondent says, he was made to sit down, but eventually he got his chance and paid his respects with a speech of characteristically dry humour, which completely turned the tables and scored a brilliant victory.

Having this birthday in view, the Editor of "Lloyd's" sent to New York asking for a contribution from the aged humorist [illegible] in the current number of the paper, [illegible] "Amended Obituaries." "I am approaching [illegible]," he says; "it is in sight; it is only three years [illegible]. Necessarily I must [illegible] of obituaries.

"[illegible] an Obituary is a thing which cannot [illegible] edited by any hands as by those of the subject of it. In such a work it is not the Facts [illegible] of chief importance, but the light which the obituarist shall throw upon them, the [illegible] which he shall dress them in, and the judgments which he shall deliver upon them. The Verdicts, you understand; that is the danger line.

"In considering this matter, in view of my approaching change, it has seemed to me wise to [illegible] such measures as may be feasible to acquire [illegible] of the Press, access to my standing [illegible], with the privilege—if this is not asking [illegible]—of editing not their Facts, but their Verdicts. This, [illegible] present profit, further [illegible] to my family, but as a favourable influence usable on the Other side, where there are some who are not friendly to me.

"It is my desire that such journals and periodicals as have obituaries of me lying in their pigeon-holes, with a view to sudden use some day, will not wait longer, but will publish them now, and kindly send me a marked copy. I will then correct them—not the Facts but the Verdicts—striking out such clauses as could have a deleterious influence on the Other side, and replacing them with clauses of a more judicious character. It is my desire to leave these Amended Obituaries neatly bound behind me as a perennial consolation and entertainment to my family, and as an heirloom which shall have a mournful but definite commercial value for my remote posterity."

For the best Obituary, "one suitable for me to read in public, and calculated to inspire regret," Mark Twain offers a prize, consisting of a "Portrait of me done entirely by myself in pen and ink without previous instruction."

THE LITTLE HILL STATION.

(Concluded from page 4.)

"I called you the Pretty Girl then. That was all I knew. I know more now. I know that you have come into my life so that I think only of you. Do you remember of telling me to wish when the sun was setting for there was a magic in the hour? Do you remember telling me that if my heart was ever set on anything I was to count seven stars every night for a fortnight and to think on that thing? Do you know that I have counted my stars every night since then and thought only on one thing? Do you know what it was?"

The Pretty Girl's hand was now in mine. She did not seek to withdraw it. Her face was turned away from me.

"It was you, dear little maid, I thought of when the sun went down. It was for you I counted the stars. Dear little maid, are you going to leave me? Is this to be the end of it all? Is it to be the end of summer or the break of spring?"

And still her face was turned away from me but her hand lay in mine. In the shade of the [illegible] we sat while the sun mounted higher in the heavens. But here there was no [illegible], no sun, no sky, no ancient Buddhist caves, no golden Hindu temple—only two naked human hearts.

"Will you leave me for ever, little maid, or will you stay?"

And then she turned towards me and her arms stole around my neck and she laid her cheek against mine and whispered in my ear:—

"No, dear, I cannot leave you. Because I love you. I must stay. Since you ask me, I will stay. Since I know that you love me there is no other place in the world for me but by your side."

SECRET VENEZUELAN COMMISSION IN EUROPE.

PROPOSALS TO SETTLE FOREIGN CLAIMS.

A despatch to the Associated Press affirms that important steps are [illegible] in London with a view to the settlement of [illegible] diplomatic and [illegible] claims by foreign Powers [illegible] against Venezuela. It is affirmed that a secret delegation from the Venezuelan Government, with full powers to deal with all outstanding financial liabilities, has arrived in Europe, and that a plan for a settlement mutually satisfactory to all parties has been drawn up.

This is believed to include the unification of all Venezuelan Government loans, and all loans guaranteed by the Government, especially railway loans, in which British capital has been largely invested upon basis of security far greater than has hitherto been attainable in Venezuela. The plan has not yet been communicated to the European Powers. It is understood, however, that an influential Anglo-American banking house, having been approached upon the matter, has communicated the suggestions to the State Department at Washington with a view to securing the moral support of the United States Government in affording Venezuela an opportunity to carry out the proposed unification which, it is alleged, would be equally to the advantage of that Republic and its European creditors.

The despatch proceeds:—"It is explained that no hint of this important Venezuelan Mission has been allowed to transpire even to the parties chiefly interested, because General Castro believed if it were known that Venezuela intended to make a new settlement, his Government would be inundated with claims of every description, and that dealing with foreign bondholders would become twice as difficult, in addition to the fact that his relations with some of the diplomatic representatives at Caracas were of such a nature as to render any discussion of mutual arrangements practically impossible. In lieu of such an attempt he despatched the secret mission to England and [illegible] himself to an endeavour to put down the revolution."—Reuter.

BRITISH ENTERPRISE IN MANCHURIA.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

In an interesting letter from St. Petersburg, a correspondent of the "Morning Post" says:—I have just met a Russian official who has returned from the Far East, and is about to start out again for a new post at New-chwang. He tells me that the recent sale of Government land at Dalny was successful beyond all expectation.

The Russian Government, it may be remembered, has constructed the town, [illegible] out of nothing, so to speak, and having laid out the streets, squares, and boulevards of the new terminus of the railway is now proceeding to sell building lots. Forty lots were sold at the recent auction for [illegible],000 roubles, the reserve price being only a little over 100,000 roubles, so that the sum realised may be regarded as thoroughly satisfactory.

It is worthy of remark that the largest buyers were two English firms. There could surely be no better augury for the future prosperity and stability of Russian administration in Manchuria than the investment of British capital in that country.

It is certainly more useful to profit in a commercial way by the Russian occupation than to harp on an evacuation which will never take place. So much is the occupation taken for granted nowadays that the appointment of a new Russian civil administrator for the erstwhile treaty port of New-chwang counts as a matter of course.

The new administrator speaks English, and has in the past made himself popular with the English community in Chi-fo, so that an era of greater friendliness between Russians and British may be dawning in Manchuria.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the Twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Mahim and Lower Colaba, Fort North, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B [illegible] Chakla, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, [illegible] Khara Talao [illegible]	2	1	17
D Khetwadi, [illegible] Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	[illegible]	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, [illegible] Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and [illegible]			
[illegible]	[illegible]	4	17
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	10
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	13
[illegible]	0	0	0
[illegible] and unknown	0	0	5
[illegible]	0	[illegible]	7
Total	[illegible]	19	112
Total plague deaths to date	12,[illegible]	[illegible]	
Same date last year	43	20	121

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

In a book dealing with the [illegible] of the Alps Mr. [illegible] Bacon, the well-known aeronaut, has the following about a voyage among the mountains:—"[illegible] should be made in the form of a night [illegible] of a hundred miles boldly carried out in 1849 [illegible] Arban, which took the voyager from Marseilles to Turin, fairly over the Alps. The main summit was reached at 11 p.m., when the snow, cascades and glaciers were all sparkling under [illegible] and the ravines and rocks produced masses of [illegible] which served as shadows to the gigantic [illegible]. Arban was at one time on a level with the highest point of Mont Blanc, the top of which, standing out well above the clouds, resembled an [illegible] block of crystal sparkling with [illegible]."

In these days of progress of ballooning and aerial navigation generally, it is interesting to know that in 1784 Lunardi rose from London and descended at Ware, where a stone with the inscription "[illegible]—Let Posterity know and knowing be astonished that on the 15th day of September 1784, Vincent Lunardi of Lucca in Tuscany, the first aerial traveller in Britain mounting from the Artillery Ground in London and traversing the Regions of the Air for Two Hours and Fifteen Minutes in this Spot revisited the Earth. On this rude monument for ages be recorded that Wondrous Enterprise successfully achieved by the Powers of Chemistry and the Fortitude of Man that Improvement in Science which the Great Author of all Knowledge patronising by His Providence the Invention of Mankind hath graciously permitted to Their Benefit and His own Eternal Glory."

During the siege of Paris the balloon was used [illegible] other purposes than carrying news to the relatives of the [illegible]. Among those in the city was [illegible] Janssen, who was commissioned by the Academy of Sciences to go to Algeria to make observations of an eclipse of the sun. Taking with him the essential parts of a reflecting telescope and [illegible] young sailor as assistant, he left Paris by balloon [illegible] and rose at once [illegible] 3,000 feet, dipping again somewhat at [illegible] as he supposed, to loss of heat through [illegible], but subsequently ascending again rapidly under the increased altitude of the sun till his balloon attained its highest level of 7,200 feet. From this elevation shortly after 11 a.m. he sighted the sea, when he commenced a descent which brought him to earth at the mouth of the Loire. It had been fast travelling—some 300 miles in little more than three hours—and the ground wind was strong. Nevertheless, neither passengers nor instruments were injured, and M. Janssen was fully established by the day of eclipse in his observatory found at Oran, on the Algerian coast.

Miss N. Murrell Marris, in an interesting article upon the personality and the home life of Mr. Chamberlain contributed to the Christmas number of "Pearson's Magazine," says that for many years Mr. Chamberlain has allowed the local flower-show to be held at Highbury, and the villagers and townsfolk make full use of the permission. At Southbourne, Mr. Chamberlain's former residence in Edgbaston, flowers were always among his hobbies; he used then to exhibit at the Edgbaston Botanical Gardens, and the decorations of the dinner table at the many municipal dinners which he gave during his mayoralty were noted with interest and admiration.

There is a tradition that Mr. Chamberlain never wears any flower but an orchid, and certainly he is seldom seen without one in his buttonhole. In England it is possible to obtain these beautiful blooms all the year round, and one wonders whether or not the Colonial Secretary has arranged for a supply during his visit to South Africa, for Mr. Chamberlain sans orchid would lose much of his picturesqueness. While in London two orchids are sent every day from Highbury to Mr. Chamberlain at his residence in Prince's Gardens, as well as a [illegible] of flowers for decoration of the house.

In an article on "Animals in British Parks" a writer in the "[illegible] Century" tells of an [illegible] attempt to cure a mischievous [illegible]. It appears that the emu in question [illegible] of his importance in this strange land took a delight in prying about until he found a choice nest of pheasant's eggs and then despatching the [illegible] morsels. Every effort to break him of this pernicious habit has been unsuccessful (says the writer), until the keeper resolved upon a plan which he thought would, without doubt, prove effectual. Having hard-boiled a number of eggs he carried them in steaming-hot water to the field and placed them before the unsuspecting emu. Much to his surprise [illegible] seemed to appeal strongly to the voracious appetite of the bird, for in a twinkling they were gone.

Sarah A. Tooley, in a [illegible] article on "Famous Portrait Painters of the Day" in the Christmas number of the "Woman at Home," mentions the friendship of Sir W. B. Richmond's family with Ruskin. Ruskin was a constant visitor at the house of Sir W. B. Richmond's father, Mr. Richmond, and Ruskin's tendency to [illegible] was on one occasion rebuked in a happy manner. Sir William relates that after dinner one evening Ruskin began a fierce tirade on the painting of Claude, which was listened to by his father with courteous patience for a time; then with a good-natured smile he turned to Ruskin and said, "When your criticism is constructive you talk like an angel, but when it is destructive you talk like a demon." Another of Sir William's stories illustrates the remarkable influence which Ruskin's mother exercised over him. At a dinner party in his parental home at Denmark Hill, Ruskin was in one of his [illegible] moods and made extravagant criticisms of some distinguished painters, when his mother [illegible] "John, you talk too much and [illegible]." "Yes, mother," replied Ruskin meekly, and [illegible].

[illegible] by the [illegible] book [illegible] that Mr. Keir [illegible] have been [illegible] point may [illegible] at all times [illegible] his rough tweed cap, worn at various angles, while the rest of his garb is equally unconventional. They are familiar with him at Westminster now, but in his early Parliamentary days his style of dress made him the victim of some amusing mistakes. "Are you working here, mate?" once queried a friendly policeman at the Palace Yard gate. "Yes." "On the roof?"—which was undergoing repairs at the time. "No; on the floor." The puzzled policeman sought an explanation, and got it. But this is only one of many such incidents.

Mr. Keir Hardie alone of Labour members is remarkable for his attire. The tall hats of Mr. Burt and Mr. Fenwick (says the "Outlook") are unexceptionable in their glossiness; and though Mr. Burns affects a straw in summer and a bowler in winter, and "Mabon" a hard felt hat all the year round, these members are merely pioneers in a fashion which each succeeding session makes more general. Yet even middle-aged Parliamentarians can recall how Mr. Joseph Cowen caused something near a panic on first presenting himself in that soft "slouch" which afterwards became so familiar. One of the most singular fashions, perhaps, was that of Mr. Clare Sewell Read, who used to wear a Christy Minstrel white hat with a black band.

Most people have a wholesome dread of rats, with their uncanny instincts and their power of doing harm, and now Dr. A. B. Blackmore, formerly chief plague medical officer at Port Elizabeth, has traced yet another evil to them. He believes them to be a greater menace to a seaport town exposed to the introduction of an infectious disease than any other agency. An outbreak of plague in Port Elizabeth was traced to stacks of mealies brought there from an infected port. The first manifestation was the discovery of dead rats in some of the stacks, and the Government bacteriologist found that they had died of plague germs. The mealies reached Port Elizabeth in March, 1902. By the following August there were thirty-three fatal cases of plague reported, of which twenty-nine were directly traceable to the rats.

It seems evident (says Dr. Blackmore) that the disease is communicated by some intermediary agent which can pass from rats to man without actual contact between the two and which is found in warm dead rats and not in cold ones. There is good reason for believing that this intermediary is the rat flea. It is well known that it leaves the bodies of rats as soon as they become cold and the plague microbe has been found in the bodies of rat fleas. It is stated that this flea will not bite human beings, but the evidence in support of this contention is slight and inconclusive. The fact that in one or two cases it has been found that the rat flea will not attack man is no proof that it never does so, and the evidence which seems to show that it is only occasionally that this particular flea attacks men—and then only certain individuals—accounts perfectly for what has been stated earlier, that in plague due to rat infection only a limited number of persons are attacked in proportion to the number of rats suffering from the disease.

We take the following sartorial "don'ts" from the "Outfitter":—Don't wear walking knickers and Highland gaiters if your legs resemble broom-handles. Don't wear [illegible] gloves with a tweed suit or overcoat; [illegible] by people who ought to know better. Don't wear a Norfolk jacket with trousers [illegible]. Don't wear a negligé shirt with a frock-coat; a white shirt is the only kind allowable. Don't wear a dress bow with a frock-coat at a dinner. Don't—oh, please, don't—wear a cap or a soft felt hat with a frock-coat. Don't parade your town in riding breeches and puttee leggings when you have never been on the back of a gee-gee in your life. Don't think that all "Londoners" are everything that is correct in dress. Millions are not.

"The [illegible] published [illegible] contains a large number [illegible]. The Middle Temple has always been [illegible] cosmopolitan society, [illegible] may be inferred from the fact that we find authors, poets, journalists, statesmen, soldiers, sailors, scientists, and divines, frequenters of Middle Temple. At the present time, when the Navy and all that concerns it are so much in evidence, it is peculiarly interesting to note that the three Elizabethan heroes, Drake, [illegible], and Hawkins, were all Middle Templars. Drake, it would appear, was a member both of the Inner and the Middle Temple. The records of the former [illegible] the date of his admission [illegible] society. This was after his voyage [illegible] in the Golden Hind. There is [illegible] his admission as a member of the Middle Temple, [illegible] an entry, under date August 4, [illegible], to the effect that on that day Francis Drake, knight, [illegible] Middle Temple, [illegible] to the Hall [illegible], after the successful [illegible] voyage, and was received with great congratulations. The fact that Drake, Frobisher, and Hawkins were all members of the Middle Temple (says the "[illegible] Times") have, no doubt, given rise to [illegible] tradition that the beautiful screen in the Middle Temple Hall was made from the timbers of one of the Armada ships which the three Admirals [illegible] destroying. It is believed, too, that the [illegible] table below the dais in the Hall was cut from timber of the Golden Hind."

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Has cured promptly and permanently
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
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pronounced incurable. Also the worst forms of SPRAINS, BRUISES.
CONQUERS PAIN.
PRICE 1/1, and 2/6.

Weak Nerves
Are you ever nervous? Do you lie awake nights, suffer from despondency, and often feel discouraged? It's a terrible life to lead. Don't suffer in this way any more. Get strong and well.

Follow the advice of Mrs. Thomas Pritchard, of Adelaide, South Australia. She sends us her photograph and says:
"I had a terrible illness which left my nerves all unstrung. I had severe headaches, indigestion, sleeplessness, and my nerves were just as weak as they could be. I then tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla and I began to improve at once. My appetite returned, my digestion improved, and my nerves became strong and steady."
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
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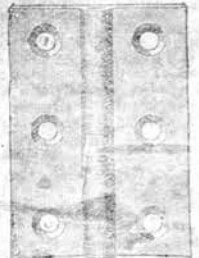

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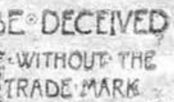

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PURELY PERSONAL.

[illegible] American Senate is to lose its blind chaplain—just as the Victorian Parliament has welcomed a blind Minister. Dr. Milburn, whose resignation is foreshadowed, is one of the few ministers whose prayers are cabled across the sea. No man in the world, perhaps, has had so many prayers published in the papers. He is known as the Blind Man Eloquent, and few men throughout the States are better known or more esteemed.

The laying down of the reins by a man of seventy-seven can never be said to be surprising, but Dr. Milburn has revealed a marvellous faculty for work, and has set an example even to young Americans by his amazing energy in a dozen departments. For years together he travelled a thousand miles a week, and he has kept up in his septuagenarian days a remarkable record of travel. For half a century he has preached and lectured in the towns and cities of the States, and he is said to have calculated that the total journeys he has made for this purpose would reach over a million and a half miles.

Dr. Milburn, somebody has said, "has seen well nigh four generations of statesmen pass off the stage" and as he has come [illegible] Chaplain of the Senate, with the greatest Americans [illegible] England too, and his profound sympathy [illegible] and its affairs has been seen again and again [illegible] prayers at the opening of the Senate. Dr. Milburn's prayer at the time of Mr. Cleveland's famous message, when both countries seemed to be on the brink of war, created a profound impression on both sides of the Atlantic.

"[illegible] my fellow-subjects of the British Empire" is De Wet's striking dedication of his book, which was published on 1st December. There have been few stranger turns of fortune's wheel than that which has brought this dedication from the man who, but the other day, it seems, was baffling our troops, escaping from cordons that completely surrounded him, and keeping up the spirits of the men who baffled the pursuing British.

It is a remarkable example, too, of the way in which Vereeniging made our enemies our friends. "This war has been a magnificent thing for the Boers," said a Free State Commandant to the writer on the night of December 4th; "it has made us a nation. We never should have been a nation left to ourselves. Now we are consolidated, and we are proud to share your destinies." It was a remarkable confession from a man it was a pleasure to greet, as a British subject—a man who, in his exile in India, refused to enter the houses of natives because he thought them disloyal to England!

M. Vassili Verestchagin, whose famous pictures of Napoleon in Russia have just been bought by the Czar, is Russia's greatest painter. It may almost be said that he is with his brush what Tolstoy is with his pen. It is his aim to depict the real and the true, and in insisting on truth rather than on the merely conventional Verestchagin has more than once risked his fame and the safety of his paintings on exhibition. His pictures have been destroyed by angry [illegible] in Continental galleries.

In the pictures which the Czar has purchased, Verestchagin has painted Napoleon as he has never been painted before. The artist spent a year in Paris reading up the history of Napoleon and his times before he set his brush to canvas, and he is fond of saying that he took no notice of the "official" history of the war. There are in all fifteen pictures in the Napoleon series, which took Verestchagin eight years to paint. Beginning the work in Paris, the artist found it impossible to do without the Russian snows about him, and packing up his luggage, he went home to Moscow, where the snows bathe Moscow in a sheet of white to-day as they did in 1812.

"I have painted Napoleon as a man," Verestchagin said to the [illegible]. "He is Napoleon still, but he is also a man, not a god, as he is generally represented to be. I have not painted him like a king in his carriage, wearing a smart uniform. I have seen the Emperor painted in a smart pelisse of silk and fur with stylish openings, and depicted thus on his Russian campaign. But it is absurd; he would have been frozen to the bones. The fact is that Napoleon wore a long plain pelisse and a Samoyede hat, and he did not ride, but walked with his men, because the army [illegible] his carriage."

The Emperor William has seen the Napoleon pictures which are to hang on the walls of the Czar's Palace, and it was the pathetic picture of the Retreat from Moscow, a picture of greatness in despair, which moved him to gaze silently upon it for some minutes, and to say, as he turned away: "And in spite of that there will still be men who want to govern the world. But they will all end like this." "Pictures like these are our best guarantees against war," the Kaiser told Verestchagin. Moltke thought so, too, when he forbade the German officers to attend the artist's exhibition in Berlin.

Though he has met most European monarchs, and is proud to call King Edward a friend, Verestchagin has never met the Czar, his latest patron and his new [illegible]. One of them Verestchagin destroyed in disgust at the outburst of feeling it aroused in St. Petersburg. It was a picture of some Russian soldiers smoking their pipes in the midst of their dead comrades. The soldier artist had seen it again and again, but it horrified the critics as much as the picture of Alexander II. sitting on a camp-stool at Plevna. "[illegible] Emperor sitting on a stool!" Verestchagin said with due sarcasm when telling the story.

In the days before he found his millionaire church at Manchester, Dr. Parker had a salary of fifty shillings a week, and he was fond of saying that those days were among the happiest of his life. "Even to-day" he would say, "I often think how well I got on with my fifty. I seemed to have everything I wanted, and always some to spare for the Lord's work, as well as a cup of tea for every brother who came along. No one could have been happier than I was then."

Sir Michael Foster, who is resigning his seat in Parliament, is one of the secretaries of the Royal Society, which kept its birthday recently. He is one of the men in the front rank of public affairs who were deprived of a University Education by the Test Act. Born at Huntingdon, far back in the days of sectarian strife, and, being, as a man born in Cromwell's town should surely be, a loyal Nonconformist, Michael Foster refused to subscribe to the Thirty-Nine Articles and was contented with the education of University College School.

Mr. Chamberlain, too, lost his chance of a University training through his religious convictions, but neither he nor Sir Michael Foster have fallen behind in the race. Sir Michael took all the prizes which came his way at school, and honours have fallen upon him heavily since then. For some months he was a surgeon in the service of the Khedive, but his life has been lived mainly at home, at the schools, colleges and universities, on the platform and in the surgery, in England.

He has held many weighty and responsible positions, has delivered a Presidential Address to the British Association, and has helped to edit the scientific memoirs of Professor Huxley; but none of these serious things have robbed him of his genial mood. He is something of a humorist, even, and one of his latest jokes was—at a dentist's conference. It is not for a man of learning to invite his fellows to luncheon in the way of ordinary mortal men, and Sir Michael chose to call upon the dentists to "participate in some physiological operations in which the teeth play an important part."

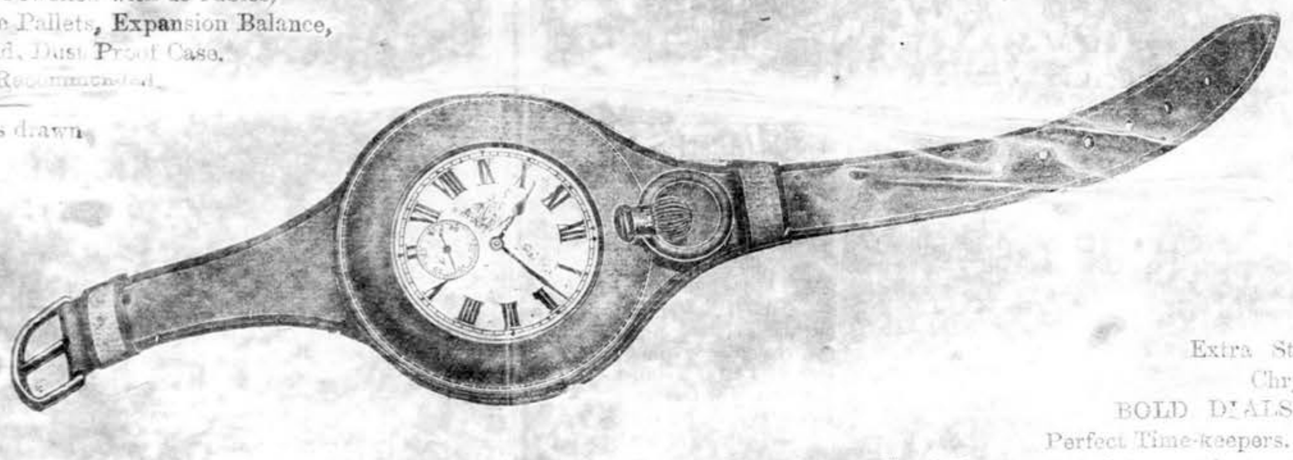
The [illegible], for so long a period regarded as the Catholic organ of Ireland, has of late been pursuing a policy of greater independence of the clergy in political affairs than it previously showed, and is rather identified with the views of Mr. William O'Brien, who is not a persona grata with a considerable section of the priests. The "Freeman," which for a long time very strongly opposed Mr. John Redmond, is now regarded as his organ, though it [illegible] broke away from him the other day [illegible] with the Bishops. That Mr. [illegible] should find the journalistic position as it affects [illegible] exactly reversed is one of those vicissitudes not entirely uncommon in Irish public life.

His lordship said it was a large proof with some [illegible] in it. It was [illegible] Mr. Justice Wright [illegible] husband, for [illegible]

It [illegible] same lady is all [illegible] the same proceedings under three distinct [illegible] sons so careful of accuracy as learned counsel and a learned Judge. In our report of the hearing of this matter the other day we find Mr. Danckwerts speaking of Mrs. Strong, his lordship referring to Lady Francis Hope, and Mr. Francke reading a telegram which said "May Yohe here to-morrow."

Apparently the Judge did not know that Lady Francis Hope, née Yohe, had become Mrs. Putnam Bradlee Strong. The fact is that the adventures of this lady and her present husband have attracted singularly little attention here, while the American papers for weeks were full of them, and every device of the photographer, the star interviewer, the detective reporter, with all other resources of journalism in that great country, was employed upon the complicated story of conjugal infidelity, jewellery, globe-trotting, vengeance, and reconciliation which has evidently never assailed the ear of Mr. Justice Wright.

Gwilym Cowlyd, Chief Bard Positive of the Institutional Order of Welsh Bards, of which the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain is an honorary member, has sent to Mr. Chamberlain the formal Gorsedd [illegible] of and blessing upon the right hon. gentleman's [illegible] to South Africa. Cowlyd claims, on behalf of himself and the Order, as [illegible], if not [illegible] and exclusive, authority to [illegible] the [illegible] of righteousness and [illegible] respect [illegible] his authority, it is claimed, has descended [illegible] Apostolic succession, not once broken, [illegible] Cowlyd and his Gorsedd, from Melchisedec, and [illegible] the power to bestow the mysterious "blessing of the firstborn," which is dominant over every [illegible] being known.



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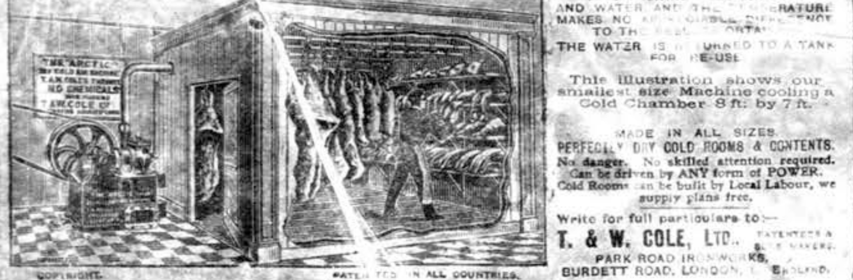

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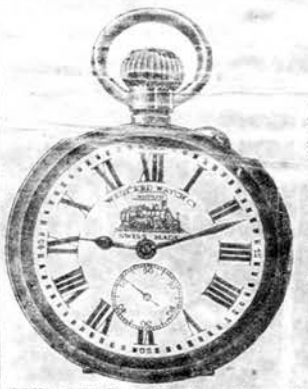

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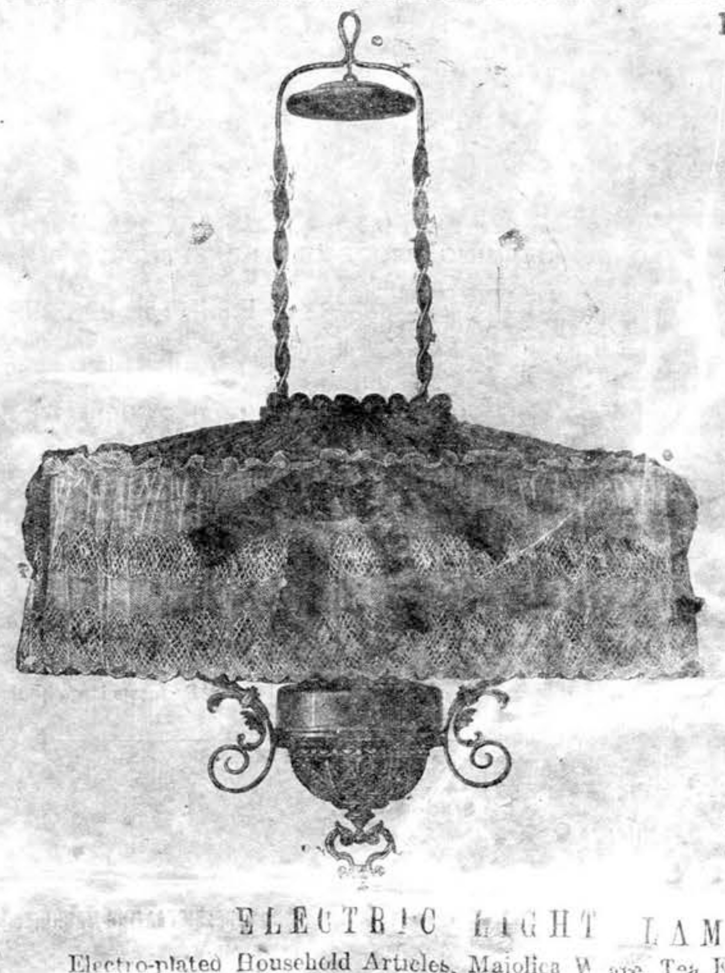

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